

[Illegible text]

2 SPEAKS FOR 33 NATIONS.

...olved in audience Baron Denis Cochis, for-
mer member of the French war cabinet with-
out portfolio.

ALLIES WIN IN FOUR MILE LUNGE

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A telegram from Berlin says that a bill for a fresh war credit of \$2,000,000,000, to be covered by loans, was introduced today in the reichstag.

...at Burdison, Acting Secretaries
...e, Crowell, and Vrooman, and
...rge Creel. Behind came the am-
...adors and ministers, and behind

and it reminded me," she said, "of my father told me. He was an when I was born. When he little boy Lafayette came to Boston dedicated the Bunker Hill monument. His father took him to the dedication and held him up so that he

[Faint, illegible markings]

th, Minn., July 4
ships were launc
of the Lakes ship
h's and Superior's
gency Fleet corpo

(Continued from first page.)

Washington, D. C., July 4.—[Spe-

member of the French war cabinet with-
portfolio.

Welsh, La., July 4.—Lieut. Clifford

Killed at Dallas Field.
Dallas, Tex., July 4.—Lieut. Fred-
rick R. Clements, aged 25, of Read-
ing, Mass., was killed at Camp Dick,
Dallas, late today when his airplane
crashed to earth in a 500 foot spin.
Lieut. Clements was graduated from

MOSCOW, Saturday, June 15.—[By

**Offer Bill in Reichstag
for \$3,600,000,000 Credit**

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A telegram from Berlin says that a bill for a loan of 3,600,000,000 marks was introduced in the Reichstag today.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A telegram

from Berlin says that a bill for a fresh war credit of \$3,600,000,000, to be covered by loans, was introduced today in the reichstag.

PARIS, July 4.—The official report

THE HUB
C. Lytton & S.

\$3.85, \$4.85, \$5.85, \$6.85 and \$7.85

Shoe Sale on Main Floor

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

S CLEAR
AL FRONT
ON NESTS

5 and Make
Along the

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

Original Defective

CHICAGO SHIP ONE OF 95 IN SPLASH TO SWAMP HUNS

5,000 Cheer as Vessel Slips Down the Ways Toward Victory.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, July 4.—Premier Lloyd George sent the following message today to President Wilson: "I have just heard that a hundred ships have been launched in the United States. Heartfelt congratulations on this magnificent performance."

In Chicago and at ninety-four other shipyards of the United States great vessels slipped into the water yesterday to start a cumulative tidal wave swelling across the Atlantic to sweep over the bulwarks of autocracy and engulf the Hohenzollerns.

It was the 1918 American paraphrase of the ringing of the Liberty bell of 1876.

Chicago's contribution to the cause of democracy is called the Lake Besen, a steel cargo boat of 3,500 tons, five thousand people crowded into the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding company in South Chicago to see the big boat slide down the ways.

Champagne Splashes.
Miss Cecilia Morris, daughter of the yard superintendent, smashed the bottle of champagne upon the prow and officially christened Chicago's contribution to the national effort against autocracy. The big cargo ship slid sideways off the ways and entered the water with a most satisfactory splash.

They cheered again a few minutes later when amid a pandemonium of whistles the shipbuilding company officially turned over to the Emergency Fleet corporation the Lake Besen, another steel freighter of 3,500 tons, fully completed and equipped. The Lake Besen was launched on April 30 and is the seventh completed ship to be turned over to the government by the Chicago builders.

Message from Pershing.
The men whose hard hands had fabricated the two big freighters swelled with pride when a message addressed to Supt. Frank L. March of the shipbuilding company was read to them in the name of Gen. Pershing.

"The launchings of about 100 ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All the ranks of the army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail, American shipbuilders!"

In addition to the boat launched yesterday, the South Chicago company has four more now in the ways.

EVERY YARD DOES SHARE
Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—The great Fourth of July splash of American shipbuilding, which Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said would rebuke in the arms of the German emperor, took place today, as planned by the shipbuilders of the United States.

From one minute after 12 o'clock last night, when the first ship was launched at Superior, Wis., until late today, cargo carriers and other types of vessels were sent overboard in every part of the country to help build the ocean bridge for the allied fighting forces in Europe.

All Reports Not In.
The officers of the Emergency Fleet corporation were kept open all day and late into the night to receive official reports of the launchings. Incomplete reports gave the number of vessels sent overboard as fifty-five, of which thirty-three were steel and the other nineteen wood.

These figures do not include the launching of naval vessels which are being built directly under the supervision of the navy department.

Pacific Coast Active.
San Francisco, Cal., July 4.—Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, launched a big vessel for every letter in the word "independence" from his own yard in this district today, directed the launching of five more from other yards, and then said that he longed for many such days.

Eight of the twelve vessels constructed in Mr. Schwab's plants were destroyers. Four were freight vessels, one of these being the *Defiance*, which set up the world's record for speedy construction. It was launched in thirty-seven days.

Three Destroyers Launched.
Newport News, Va., July 4.—Thousands of cheering soldiers, sailors, and civilians saw three destroyers launched here today as the local shipyard's contribution to the national Fourth of July celebration.

Manitowoc, Wis., in Line.
Manitowoc, Wis., July 4.—The launching of the Winthrop, an ocean going and cargo carrying vessel, as part of the United States shipping board's independence day program, took place this forenoon at the local shipyard, the ceremony being witnessed by 2,500 persons from Riverhead park, located on high ground overlooking the shipyard.

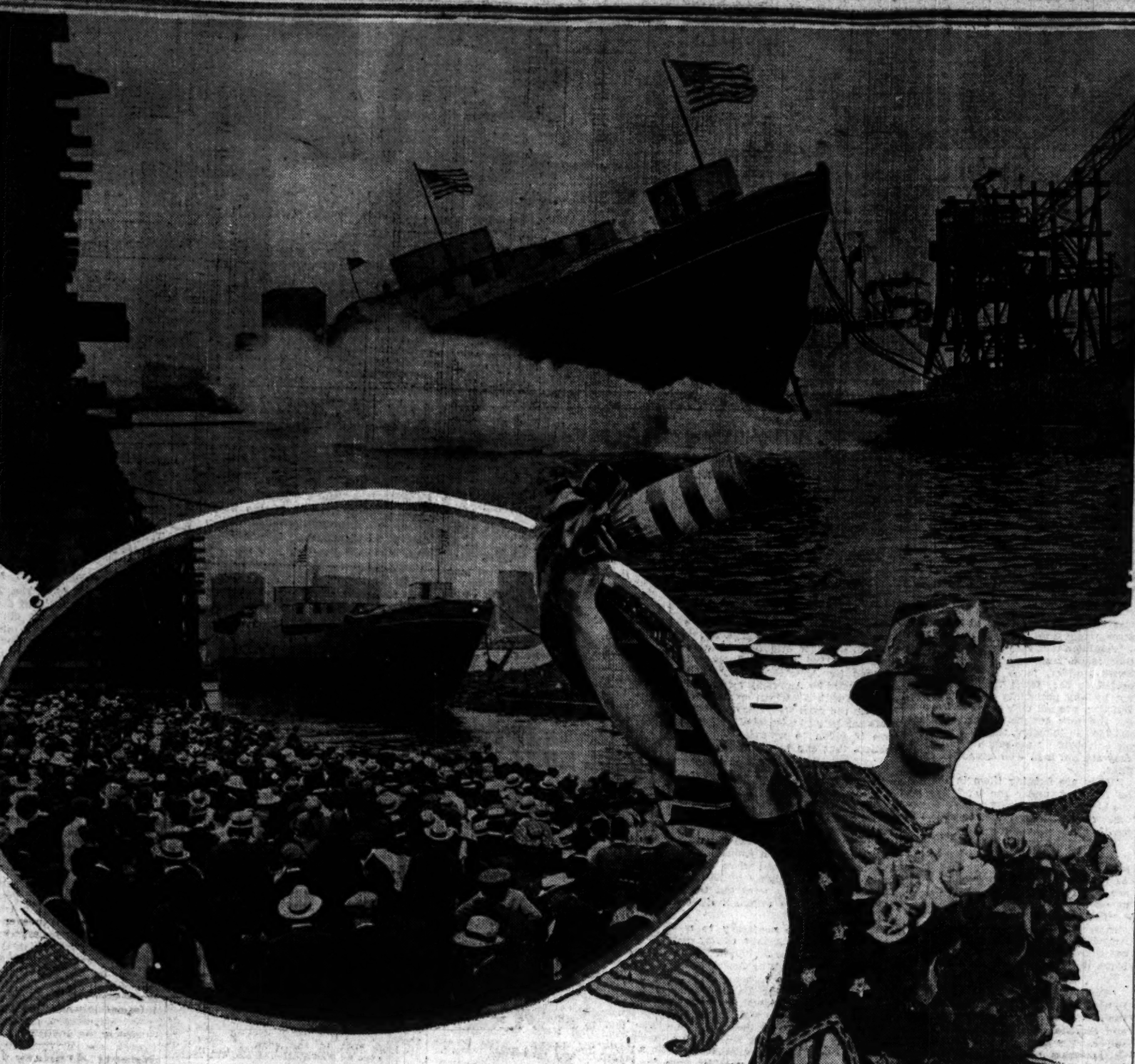
Three at Cleveland.
Cleveland, O., July 4.—Three steel freighters were launched in Ohio today.

Michigan Offers Four.
Detroit, Mich., July 4.—Michigan participated in the independence day "splash" with the launching of four steel cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 15,550.

Merchantmen at Duluth.
Duluth, Minn., July 4.—Three merchant ships were launched from the head of the Lakes shipyards today as Duluth's and Superior's quota to the Emergency Fleet corporation.

DOWN THE WAYS ON THE WAY TO VICTORY

One of the Ninety Odd Ships Launched Yesterday in the United States Which Will Send a Ripple Through the Kiel Canal. This One, the Lake Besen, Was Launched at South Chicago. Below, a View of the Spectators and the Girl Who Christened the Vessel.



RUSSIAN PERIL HAUNTS HUNS IN CABINET CRISIS

Fear New War in East as Papers Plead for Dictator.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright: 1918.]
THE HAGUE, July 4.—The peace of Brest-Litovsk was meant to end the war on the eastern front, but the German press is now paying as much attention to Russia as it did six months ago. It is not only a fact that a good food supply will not be forthcoming, but there is fear that before the final "victory" is attained in the west it will become necessary to seek fresh victories in the east.

The *Vossische Zeitung* raises the cry that the Brest-Litovsk treaty should be revised. The *entente's* political and, in part, military footing gained in Russia is looked on with growing anxiety and any indications of America's policy towards Russia are eagerly watched.

Fear Fall of Government.
The Liberal press now agrees that von Kuehlmann's downfall would mean the fall of the government.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as well as *Voerwarts*, points out that there are two alternatives which could bring clarity to the present situation, one being that the nominal government disappear and that a military master proclaim himself dictator and become responsible, or that the chancellor once more proclaim a definite policy in the name of the government and its readiness for peace by agreement.

Seek Agreement with France.
The *Vossische Zeitung* doubts whether this is the right moment to speak of frontier rectifications, and adds: "One must be always talking and writing of annexation. . . . Our policy must be to try to reach an agreement with France."

It says Germany wishes to separate France from England, owing to the Anglo-American league, which tries to separate France from continental Europe, where she belongs.

Oppose Roumanian Treaty.
AMSTERDAM, July 4.—[By the Associated Press.]—During the debate in the German reichstag on the Roumanian peace treaty, Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said that the Socialists objected to many stipulations of the treaty and reserved their attitude towards it. He asked that the government take the initiative in stopping air raids on open towns.

Attacking the government for not representing its views as a whole, Herr Scheidemann said: "We want a government which knows, like the army leaders, how to beat its adversary. To the present government we are unable to vote even a budget."

Georg Ledebour, a Social Democratic leader, was called to order by the president of the chamber for declaring: "It is the duty of the German proletariat everywhere to issue a summons for a revolution."

BATTLE STATEMENTS

BRITISH REPORT
LONDON, July 4.—The operation this morning south of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by Australian troops assisted by some detachments of American infantry and supported by tanks. Our objectives were taken and held and we have gained possession of the woods of Valre and Hamel, as well as the village of Hamel.

In conjunction with this operation an attack by Australian troops east of Villers-Bretonneux was completely successful and our line was advanced 500 yards on a front of 1,200 yards.

The prisoners captured by us in these operations exceed 1,000. Many machine guns, as well as other material, also have been taken.

On the rest of the front there is nothing of interest to report.

EARLY REPORT
This morning we carried out a successful operation between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme, and the village of Hamel has been captured and our line has been advanced to an average depth of 3,000 yards.

The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Jans Cappell sectors.

FRENCH REPORT.
PARIS, July 4.—With the exception of some activity on the part of the opposing artillery between the Oise and the Aisne and in the region of St. Pierre Aigle during the course of the day there is nothing to report.

EARLY REPORT
North of Montdidier, between Montdidier and the Oise, and on the right bank of the Meuse the French carried out several raids, bringing back prisoners.

Between the Oise and the Aisne at 7:30 o'clock last night French troops attacked the German lines west of Autrechies on a front of two kilometers (1 1/2 miles) and made an advance of about 800 meters. Later in the evening a new attack was made in the same region between Autrechies and Moulin-Sous-Touvent, at the moment when the Germans were preparing a counter attack. The French made a further gain of ground. The entire advance, which extended on a front of five kilometers (3 1/4 miles), reached a depth of 1,200 meters at certain points.

The number of un wounded prisoners taken in the course of these actions is 1,066, including 18 officers. One of our battalions alone took more than 300 prisoners.

AUSTRIAN REPORT
VIENNA, via London, July 4.—Gunfire was extraordinarily heavy in many sectors on the southwest front. Enterprises carried out by British storming troops near Asiago, on Monte Slesmol, broke down.

Fighting continues in the delta of the Piave.

ITALIAN REPORT
ROME, July 4.—In the coastal zone our methodical destruction of numerous machine gun nests hidden in houses behind the embankments has been continued. We gained more ground north of Cavascherina. We captured 233 prisoners, including officers, and took several machine guns and a large quantity of material.

Astride the Brenta river we enlarged and bettered our occupation at the end of the San Lorenzo valley and on Monte Corno.

On the Asiago plateau British and French parties penetrated enemy trenches at Canove and Berlago and captured prisoners.

In the course of the last two days our bombardment flights dropped about 15,000 kilograms of bombs on important centers and cross roads of the enemy.

On the lower Piave troops and transports were attacked with machine gunfire at a low altitude. One of our ships effectively bombarded a railway junction in the Sugana valley.

GERMAN REPORT
BERLIN, via London, July 4.—Fighting activities revived in the evening on isolated sectors. Since early morning on both sides of the Somme the enemy's artillery fire has been heavy. Infantry engagements developed in this region.

Violent attacks were launched by the French north of the Aisne. East of Moulin-Sous-Touvent the enemy was repulsed in a counter attack on our front lines; for the rest his attack broke down in front of our entanglements.

Fresh enemy attacks west of Chateau Thierry broke down. A strong enemy attack on the east bank of the Meuse was repulsed. In the Sundgau

DR. G. D. STRAYER NOMINATED FOR TEACHERS' HEAD

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4.—Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration teachers' college, Columbia university, New York, was nominated for the president of the National Education association without opposition during a session of the annual convention here today, but other candidates may be entered tomorrow.

Speakers who addressed the convention today advocated the appointment of an educator who will devote all his time toward the creation of a department of education in the federal government and in obtaining the \$100,000,000 annual appropriation to be asked of congress for increasing salaries of teachers of the nation.

Leading convention delegates today mentioned the name of Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania in connection with the new position.

**First U. S. Built Caproni
Flies 120 Miles an Hour**
New York, July 4.—[Special.]—The first flight of an American built Caproni battleplane was made this afternoon at the Mineola aviation field.

The huge plane's three Liberty motors developed a consistent speed of close to 120 miles an hour, which was said to be much faster than the speed of Caproni built abroad.

**Sixty Women Go to Work
in Western Navy Yard**
Bremerton, Wash., July 4.—Sixty women donned overalls and mechanics' caps and went to work yesterday in the shops of the Puget Sound navy yard as helpers in various trades.

German "Tobacco" Worse.
To show what veteran soldiers think of the matter, let me quote the remark of a German prisoner, taken on Monday by the Americans at Vaux. "He was a meager specimen, but has been forty months at the front, four times wounded, and decorated with the Iron Cross."

"What do the Germans think of gas?" I asked him.

"We don't mind it in the least," he replied with a grin. "Our lungs have been trained to deal worse than that by the infernal mixture they have given us the last twelve months in place of tobacco."

HORROR MASK IS RIPPED OFF OF GERMAN GAS

French Say "Mustard" Is Mean, but Not as Bad as Claimed.

BY WALTER DURANTY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright: 1918.]
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES.
July 4.—Some American magazines and newspapers, recently arrived in France, contain highly colored stories of the horrors and danger of German gas, from which one cannot fail to conclude that an accurate impression on the subject prevails at home. Similar ideas seem to be prevalent among some of the latest decorated troops, and no time should be lost in abolishing the "gas bogey." The harmful effect of it on soldiers' morale can easily be imagined.

During the last three months I have talked with French police and officers, all of whom have been exposed to the deluge of gas bombardments with which the Germans open the new style offensives. They do not like gas that goes without saying, but none of them would think of regarding it as terrible, or, indeed, as anything more than a serious nuisance which hampers their defense by forcing them to wear masks.

Masks Are Absolute Protection.
It cannot be stated too definitely that the masks with which Americans (and the rest of the allied army) are provided afford absolute protection against all gases, even during a period of hours.

The kind of gas most commonly used now by the Germans is mustard gas, or hyperite, as the French call it. This is extremely heavy and remains for a long time in hollows or dugouts. It has the property of impregnating the ground, stones, weapons, or other objects to such an extent that any one touching them will get his fingers blistered as if by burning water. One captain told me that at Verdun one of his men was absent for six weeks with bad burns caused by running his hand around the wheel of a cart gear to see if it was damaged, after a hyperite shell had burst near it one night.

Others have been burned by sitting down on poisoned ground or touching weapons or the sides of a trench works, and even days, after the gas had impregnated them. I, myself, saw a corporal last year in Belgium whose nose was swollen like a tomato because incautiously he had sniffed a fragment of a hyperite shell.

Does Not Impregnate Clothes.
The idea that men may be burned through the impregnation of clothes is generally wrong. Doubtless such cases have occurred on rare occasions when a prolonged stay in gas fumes was necessary; but even then it would probably be found that the men burned (for the effect is just like an ordinary burn, or rather a scald) had been sitting or leaning on poisoned ground.

Survivors of Plumer, for instance, with whom I talked a few days ago, had experienced a flood of hyperite and sneezing gas for more than three hours, and only one suffered from the effects, not serious, because when the bombardment opened he got a whiff of sneezing gas before he had donned his mask.

German "Tobacco" Worse.
To show what veteran soldiers think of the matter, let me quote the remark of a German prisoner, taken on Monday by the Americans at Vaux. "He was a meager specimen, but has been forty months at the front, four times wounded, and decorated with the Iron Cross."

"What do the Germans think of gas?" I asked him.

"We don't mind it in the least," he replied with a grin. "Our lungs have been trained to deal worse than that by the infernal mixture they have given us the last twelve months in place of tobacco."

**Sixty Women Go to Work
in Western Navy Yard**
Bremerton, Wash., July 4.—Sixty women donned overalls and mechanics' caps and went to work yesterday in the shops of the Puget Sound navy yard as helpers in various trades.

German "Tobacco" Worse.
To show what veteran soldiers think of the matter, let me quote the remark of a German prisoner, taken on Monday by the Americans at Vaux. "He was a meager specimen, but has been forty months at the front, four times wounded, and decorated with the Iron Cross."

"What do the Germans think of gas?" I asked him.

"We don't mind it in the least," he replied with a grin. "Our lungs have been trained to deal worse than that by the infernal mixture they have given us the last twelve months in place of tobacco."

**Sixty Women Go to Work
in Western Navy Yard**
Bremerton, Wash., July 4.—Sixty women donned overalls and mechanics' caps and went to work yesterday in the shops of the Puget Sound navy yard as helpers in various trades.

German "Tobacco" Worse.
To show what veteran soldiers think of the matter, let me quote the remark of a German prisoner, taken on Monday by the Americans at Vaux. "He was a meager specimen, but has been forty months at the front, four times wounded, and decorated with the Iron Cross."

"What do the Germans think of gas?" I asked him.

U-BOAT BEATEN BY NEXT YEAR, SCHWAB SAYS

You Are Fighting, Too, He Tells Shipyard Workers in the West.

Bethlehem Shipyards, San Francisco, Cal., July 4.—Declaring that if America now sets the U-boat will be beaten "by next year," Charles M. Schwab, director general of the United States Emergency Fleet corporation, today exhorted America's 300,000 shipbuilders to throw their utmost strength to their task.

In an inspiring independence day address to workers Schwab said the credit for winning the war "will be shared equally by the workmen of America and the fighters of America."

"You are performing a very necessary and a very patriotic service," he said. "It will go farther, perhaps, toward winning the war than any other service short of the fighting in France."

Answer America's call.
"America has asked you to build ships; in building them as well and as fast as they can be built you are answering the call of America."

"Germany will soon know," he continued, "that Americans have their sleeves rolled up and that we have our fighting blood up and that with the united backing of American workmen American armies can never be beaten."

"I venture to predict that the number of ships launched today is the greatest record of launchings for a single day in the history of the world."

All Fighting for America.
"There are 300,000 of us shipbuilders, and we are all fighting for America. You men who are working the cranes are in charge of the big guns. You who drive the rivets are operating the machine guns of the shipyard."

"While the German submarine raves off the Atlantic coast was 'trying to cow this great nation,'" he added, "from May 25 to June 15, American shipyards completed and delivered thirty vessels aggregating 187,000 dead weight tons, against the ten of 24,000 tons sunk. Today we are building ships faster than the submarines can destroy them."

**Policeman Rescues Woman
From Drowning in Lagoon**
Mrs. L. J. Saunier, 75 years of age, was rescued from drowning in the Jackson park yacht lagoon yesterday by Policeman John Maher.

Mrs. Saunier was one of a party that intended to spend the day on the yacht *Josephine*. With the others, she was taken to the yacht in a rowboat, but when she attempted to step to the larger craft she fell into the lagoon.

Maher, who was nearby, leaped from a bridge and swam to her.

Miss Nell Donahue of Janesville, Wis., and Josephine, the wife of the late Donahue, were dropped in Rock river at Rockford yesterday. Christy lost his life in an effort to rescue Miss Donahue when she fell out of a boat.

ASTARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
Children's
Rompers
In an excellent assortment of styles and materials at
The Children's Store

Funeral Flowers
Beautiful Wreaths, Pillows, Casket Sprays and special designs at most reasonable prices.
Sprays as Low as \$3
We are in a position to fill funeral orders for flowers in any city in the U. S. on a few hours' notice.

Heischman
Chicago's Leading Florist
84 East Jackson Blvd.
Telephones: Harrison 3341, 3342, 3343
New York: 42nd and 5th Ave.

ASTARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO
Cuticura Soap
and Ointment for
Skin Troubles

Chicago Children of Foreign Born Parents Spell L-I-B-E-R-T-Y

One of the Impressive Features of Yesterday's Melting Pot Demonstrations in the Parks Was the Joyous Patriotism of the Boys and Girls.



HALL CAINE SAYS AMERICANS HAVE ONLY ONE ENEMY

Novelist Predicts a New Brotherhood of Man After the War.

BY SIR HALL CAINE.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—Seven score years ago the American people brought forth on their great continent a nation consecrated to liberty and dedicated to the principles that all men are created equal. Then they had many enemies, and only one friend. Now they have many friends and only one enemy.

Then they were a little handful among the peoples of the earth. Now they are a hundred millions and their mighty country is the half-brother of the world, and today their kindred, as represented by the sovereigns and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the speakers and teachers and writers of many lands, are stretching hands to them from across the sea.

Passed every test. Because the principle on which the American nation was founded has been found to be true and has prevailed because the nation so founded has passed through times of fierce testing and has emerged a freer, more united and more powerful. America came into the war two years ago, it began. The first intoxication of the war fever had not touched her. The delicious exaltation earlier had left her cold. She had watched the struggle in the old world and seen the bitter fruits of it.

Know Price of War. She knew how the nations of Europe had suffered and how the iron had entered into their souls. She had no illusion about the bloody business upon which she was embarking, no misapprehension of the price she would have to pay, and yet she came in calmly, deliberately, without qualm or fear.

Why did she come in? She had no old score to settle, no bad peace to redress, no territorial or economic advantage to gain. Autocracies may go to war for a little earth, but democracies have only the lives, honor, and welfare of their subjects to fight for, and American subjects on their far shores were secure; but liberty had been violated, civilization had been outraged, the right had been wronged, the weak had been oppressed, the helpless had been injured, and before the iron arm of a merciless tyranny justice and mercy and charity and humanity were being wiped out of the world.

True to Principles. If America was to be true to the principles to which she had consecrated her success she had to resist these crimes. Not to resist them was to become accessory before the fact to them. Therefore, America had to fight for the spirit on which she had founded her own nation had to die.

Only for a little while did she hesitate about her duty to step beyond the limits of her own continent. Moral law knows nothing about frontiers. The boundaries of the human heart are wider than the widest empire.

On Common Ground. At the foot of Calvary there is only one country. The cause of liberty, of justice, and of mercy is the cause of humanity. A wrong done to the least of nations is a wrong done to all. So America could not shrink in the face of her right and her duty.

A friend loveth at all times and a brother is born for adversity.

On the common ground of adversity America is now standing by the side of all that is highest and best among the free nations of Europe. In that fact and in its sequel lies the supreme spiritual compensation of this awful war.

Again and again in the agony of our sorrow and loss and deep, unfathomable mystery of it we have cried out of our bruised and wounded hearts, "What is God doing in this world of our children?" But now we see. In his inscrutable way he is healing all the wounds of the nations. He is drawing together the scars of men who have been too long estranged. Out of the storm of battle he is bringing forth a great brotherhood of this scattered peoples such as the world has never seen before. Let us pray that the fellowship of these peoples which the war has brought

ONLY ONE END TO WAR—BAKER; MILLIONS READY

(Continued from first page.)

purpose then they cast that promise to the winds, like other treaty promises and obligations, and resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.

"And the reason they did that was that they despised America. They thought we were too far away and too busy making money, they thought we knew nothing about militarism, and therefore were not worth counting. They thought the right sleeve of our coat was empty, and now that right sleeve has been disclosed to contain a strong right arm.

"A million men face them in trenches that reach from the channel to the Swiss frontier, faces they never expected to see, faces they said could not be any possibility get to France. But they are not only there in France, but they are not merchants, they are not men in industry, they are not people enfeebled by too much civilization, they are not men who cannot learn to fight.

"They are fighting them in the air, on the land, under the land, and on the high seas as bravely as any antagonist they have ever met or ever will meet.

"And in the training camps in this country there are something like a million and a half more just like them. And in the homes of this country there are millions more, as many as are necessary.

"The next news from the Wilhelmstrasse will not be contempt for America, or despising her possibilities, but they will probably pick out Mosambique the next time.

Sudden Call to War. "For long years we devoted ourselves to the arts of peace. We cultivated the good will of the rest of the world and established good will among ourselves. We labored early and late to extract from nature her secrets and her power in order that we might make them contribute to the comfort of mankind. We spent our efforts in multiplying opportunities so that the children of the humblest among us might have equality with the children of these more fortunate.

"Our civilization was growing constantly more beautiful, and when this sudden call came to us, there had to be a complete reorganization. We had not only to increase the army from 8,000 officers to 148,000 officers and from 200,000 men to 2,500,000 men, but we had to reorganize the industry and the commerce of the United States.

"And the fact that the men in France are armed and clothed and fed is due to the American people, to the farmers who grew the foodstuffs and the cotton and the wool. [An interruption from the audience. "And you, Baker?"] [Upbraiding applause.] And to the manufacturers and the captains of industry of this country who changed all their factories and workshops from one form of operation to another in order that they might be utilized, and to the great intelligent, free body of American labor, which has never allowed a sun to go down without its daily output of good for the army."

"The warehouses constructed for the American army in France, it placed

tion to end and reduced to a uniform size, fifty feet in width, would reach 350 miles. In one vast depot the United States has established over there upon a place once unoccupied warehouses large enough to require 130 miles of railroad sidetracks and switches to supply them. The American army has in operation more than 4,000 miles of electric wires it has erected for the supplying of intelligence to our own army.

"We have established in France vast hospitals, with 5,000 bed capacity, and with an ultimate intention to enlarge them to 10,000 beds, and they are manned by American doctors; they are tended by American nurses; they are filled with American orderlies, and in them the most scientific and considerate and helpful medical attention and care is given to wounded American soldiers that can be found anywhere.

The Modern Knights.

"The youngest of the great nations of the earth, growing strong and rich and powerful, and maintaining its belief in its ideals, suddenly coming into this war as the last ally, the powerful aid, the great helper of the assembled free nations—doesn't it sound like the stories we used to read when we were children, of the knights of King Arthur's court? They went out to prevent wrong and to establish right in the world.

"It will not be necessary to read the tales of King Arthur to our children and our grandchildren. What was then exemplified by individuals is now exemplified by nations, and, for King Arthur and Sir Launcelot, Sir Percival and Sir Galahad, we can call the roll of the free nations of the world and tell our children and our grandchildren, as we sit, free and unafraid by our rescued friends, when this victory of war we can tell our children and our grandchildren of the unselfish purposes of the nations who went out and fought and bled and sacrificed and died in order that liberty might be permanently reestablished among men."

Mr. Farn's Words of France. In introducing Mr. Baker, Chairman Farn referred to him as "a gentleman whose heart beats for humanity, whose passion is for justice, whose energy is for equality of opportunity for every man, woman and child, rich or poor, but who, like the president, if we could not have peace with honor, will exert every ounce of strength in his being, every drop of blood in his veins, and every breath in his body to win liberty and justice for nations and for people."

Guest at Dinner. After returning from Rockford, Mr. Baker was the guest at a dinner at the Congress, at which the hosts were the Illinois State Council of Defense, National Selective Service Association, Advertising Association of Chicago, American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Association of Credit Men, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago real estate board, University of Chicago, City club, Civic Federation, Hamilton club, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Industrial club, Iroquois club, Military Training Camps Association, National Security League, Northwestern University, Rotary club, Trusts club, and Union League club.

The guests included: Max Farn, chairman; Samuel Insull, Capt. W. A. Mitchell, Gen. T. H. Barry, Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war; H. H. Merrick, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Mackay Hoynes, Charles F. Clyne, Julius F. Smietanka, Nelson Lampert, Graham Taylor, J. Ogden Armour, J. W. O'Leary, Maj. Edgar B. Tolman, Alexander H. Ravell, H. H. Kohlstedt, James F. Stepien, Peter S. Lambros, Otto C. Stutz, Horace Nugent, Sigmund Feiler, John D. Shoop, Lesing Rosenthal, Edgar Hancock, John W. Thomas, R. E. Balcher, Eugene I. Kimbark, Clarence S. Darrow, W. A. Tilden, Harry Pratt Judson, Joseph E. Otis and Foster S. Nims.

Greatest on the Planet. At the dinner Mr. Baker spoke briefly, impressing upon the diners, 100 in number, that the army "is not my army, nor is my own army, but our army," and saying that "so far as has been evidenced it is a great army and has justified in every way all our trust and satisfied all our hopes. Its character and personnel is the greatest army ever seen on this planet."

Just before Secretary Baker entered the banquet room in the Congress hotel, the news of the capture of Hamel by Australian and American troops was told to him by a Tribune reporter.

That's fine. That's great news for the Fourth of July," was his comment.

4TH IN TRENCHES GAVE HERR BOCHÉ NEW THOUGHTS

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 4.—[By the Associated Press.]—French villages where there are Americans presented a truly American appearance, French soldiers and civilians joined the Americans in celebrating the Fourth and making it the holiday of both nations. Civil and military buildings, and business places and private residences, were decorated with American and French flags and the colors of the other allies. Children in the streets waved small flags in honor of the Americans, many of the boys and girls throwing wild flowers at passing American automobiles and motor trucks. Hundreds of French automobiles moving back and forth at the front were adorned with American and French flags.

Old women and children living in the vicinity of American cemeteries fairly smothered the graves of American heroes dead with fresh flowers.

One of the most impressive sights along the country roads was that of groups of children parading and hurrahing with American, French, British and Italian flags. French and American hospitals also were decorated with a few wounded were cheered along the roadways, girls throwing kisses and wild flowers.

Athletic contests between many of the American regiments developed the keenest competition. Officers contributed the prizes and there were races, boxing, and baseball.

The Germans also knew it was America's great day from the artillery, machine guns, and rifle firing which increased on the American front. It gave the enemy something to think about and made him keep his head down in the trenches and in the dugouts.

'MID DIN OF BATTLE

Gen. Pershing Exchanges Fourth of July Greetings with Other War Leaders.

PARIS, July 4.—In a message to day to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the armies in France, Gen. Pershing said:

"My Dear Sir Douglas. Independence day greetings from the British armies in France extended by their distinguished commander in chief are most deeply appreciated by all ranks of the American forces. The firm unity of purpose that on the Fourth of July this year so strongly binds the great allied nations together stands as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish but shall be extended to all peoples.

"With the most earnest good wishes from myself and entire command to you and our brave British brothers in arms, I remain, always, in great respect and high esteem.

"JOHN PERSHING."

The message of Gen. Pershing was in reply to a telegram sent by Field Marshal Haig in which the British commander in chief said:

"Dear Gen. Pershing: In behalf of myself and the whole army in France and Flanders I beg you to accept for yourself and the troops of your command my warmest greetings on American Independence day, Fourth of July this year, soldiers of America, France, and Great Britain will spend side by side for the first time in history in defense of the great principle of liberty, which is the proudest inheritance and the most cherished possession of their several nations. That the liberty which the British, Americans, and French won for themselves, they will not fail to hold not only for themselves but for the world."

Gen. Pershing sent the following message to David Lloyd George, the British premier:

"The American army in France feels a special satisfaction in knowing that yours is beside it for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. I have learned with equal pleasure that the people of England are working with our soldiers and sailors to celebrate the Fourth with a national jubilation—uniting for a manifestation of sympathy and international concord, which will remain a memorable date in the history of our two nations."

Gen. Pershing received many telegrams containing Independence day greetings, among them one from Gen. Foch, who said:

"It is for Independence we are all fighting. With all our hearts we celebrate with you the anniversary of Independence day."

Gen. Pershing replied:

"I am deeply touched by your cordial greetings. The allies celebrate this anniversary of America's Independence day with the certainty that their common victory will soon restore liberty and independence throughout the world."

Gen. Pershing, in replying to addresses at the municipal hall of a certain city, said that the action of France in making America's holiday her own constituted "a new Declaration of Independence and a solemn oath that the liberty for which France has long been shedding her blood and for which America has begun to shed hers will surely triumph throughout the world."

Clearance Now Sale of Incomplete Lines of Men's & Young Men's Suits

This store in the greatness of its merchandising operations, despite market conditions, tenaciously holds to its policy of 31 years of Semi-Annual Clearance Sales. During the regular selling season these garments were super-values. Now that clearance has developed lowered prices the opportunities for economy are such as cannot, and will not, be equaled elsewhere in America.

While these reductions are on broken size ranges, every regular and extra size will be found in one lot or another, making the savings available to all men and young men.

Incomplete lines of suits which formerly sold up to \$35 now reduced to

\$23.75

Incomplete lines of suits which formerly sold up to \$45 now reduced to

\$28.75

Sale starts today on Second and Third Floors

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

BEACHEY & LAWLOR

Semi-Annual Clearance

Of Men's Suits at 20% Reductions

This semi-annual event will carry extra interest this year. Prices have gone up, and many favored patterns in cloth are extremely difficult to obtain, but, as usual, the opportunity is yours—to buy the suit you want at a 20% saving and to take advantage of our famous standards of fit and service.

An early selection is advised.

\$20 For all \$25 Business Suits **\$25** For all \$30 Business Suits
\$28 For all \$35 Business Suits **\$32** For all \$40 Business Suits

Better grades reduced in proportion.

BEACHEY & LAWLOR

CLOTHIERS HATTERS FURNISHERS
DEARBORN AND MONROE STREETS

BAKER SPEEDS 86TH TO WAR AS 100,000 CHEER

Great Celebration Marks
Nation's Birthday at
Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, July 4.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker ripped the ropes in the Camp Grant arena this afternoon and gave the official "God speed" to the Blackhawk division—the Eighty-sixth—soon to be on its way overseas to the battle lines.

The message which he brought to the 40,000 men and brought home to the 100,000 cheering relatives and friends who gathered for the tremendous day's celebration was that the nation expects them to be fighters. They showed these symptoms a few minutes after the secretary left the ring. Six hard fisted "Blackhawkers" ranging "hymn makers" on six of our Canadian brethren picked as a pride of the maple leaf forces. A seventh was saved through the kindness of the referee, who suspended hostilities.

It was a cosmopolitan gathering of men and women at the ringside to participate in the official adieu. The rich and poor, the high and the low, were there, all with an interest in some stalwart son selected to help fight the Hun.

Social Lines Forgotten.
Federal Judge K. M. Landis and the Cyrus McCormicks and the Samuel T. Chases and the countless others fraternized with the scrub women from back of the yards. All lines were obliterated in the parting. And there was no squeamishness from male or female when some of the battlers got matted up with the padded mitts and lost some blood.

But a stone's throw away from the central scene of the day's happenings and within sound of the secretary's voice was the big wire fenced stockade housing about 100 German prisoners of war, and that adjoining before which paced armed sentries, containing Brent Dow Allinson and others who have indicated hostility towards the war or friendliness to the Hun.

If either were influenced by the big day's demonstration, they made no outward exhibit of it to the thousands who gathered about for a "peek" in their sightseeing trips to the trench systems, the bronco busting, the baseball games, to the prize fights, and to the other events of the day.

"A Great Privilege."
In his speech to the soldiers, who fairly hid the surrounding hills with a blanket of khaki uniforms, the secretary of war told of the purity of purpose behind our participation in the war; that they are to have "the great privilege of seeing the final vindication of right on the very frontiers of freedom," and that the nation will be waiting with open arms for them when they return victorious from "the great adventure."

There was a tremendous cheer from the leather lungs of his hearers when he declared:
"Have no fears about France. The British and the French armies for three long years have withstood the greatest military machine ever contrived. Day by day they have battled back this conscienceless invader. They have held the Germans and now there is gathering of the forces from the great free peoples of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces; France is strengthening hers. Italy is strengthening hers, and a panama stream of ships is now crossing the Atlantic carrying our and your fellows, until the allied army is becoming triumpantly superior in numbers and in force."

Excerpts from Speech.
The secretary also said:
"It gives me pleasure to greet, on the birthday celebration of our nation, young America in arms. What I have to say chiefly to these young soldiers. They are selected out of the body of the citizenship of this great republic. They have assumed the uniform of their country's army and they are about to sail overseas to defend liberties which our fathers acquired for us and transmitted to us for safekeeping and enlargement.
"There are reasons why you young soldiers should feel a special sense of inspiration and elation at your calling. In ancient times men were summoned into the armies of the countries of the world at the behest of rulers who derived their power from no constant source but from the whims of their rulers, and those armies went forth for purposes of national aggrandizement. But you are a different army from that. You are the army of a free people, yourselves free men; you are fighting for a cause which is almost a romance in its purity and freedom from selfishness or taint of any kind."

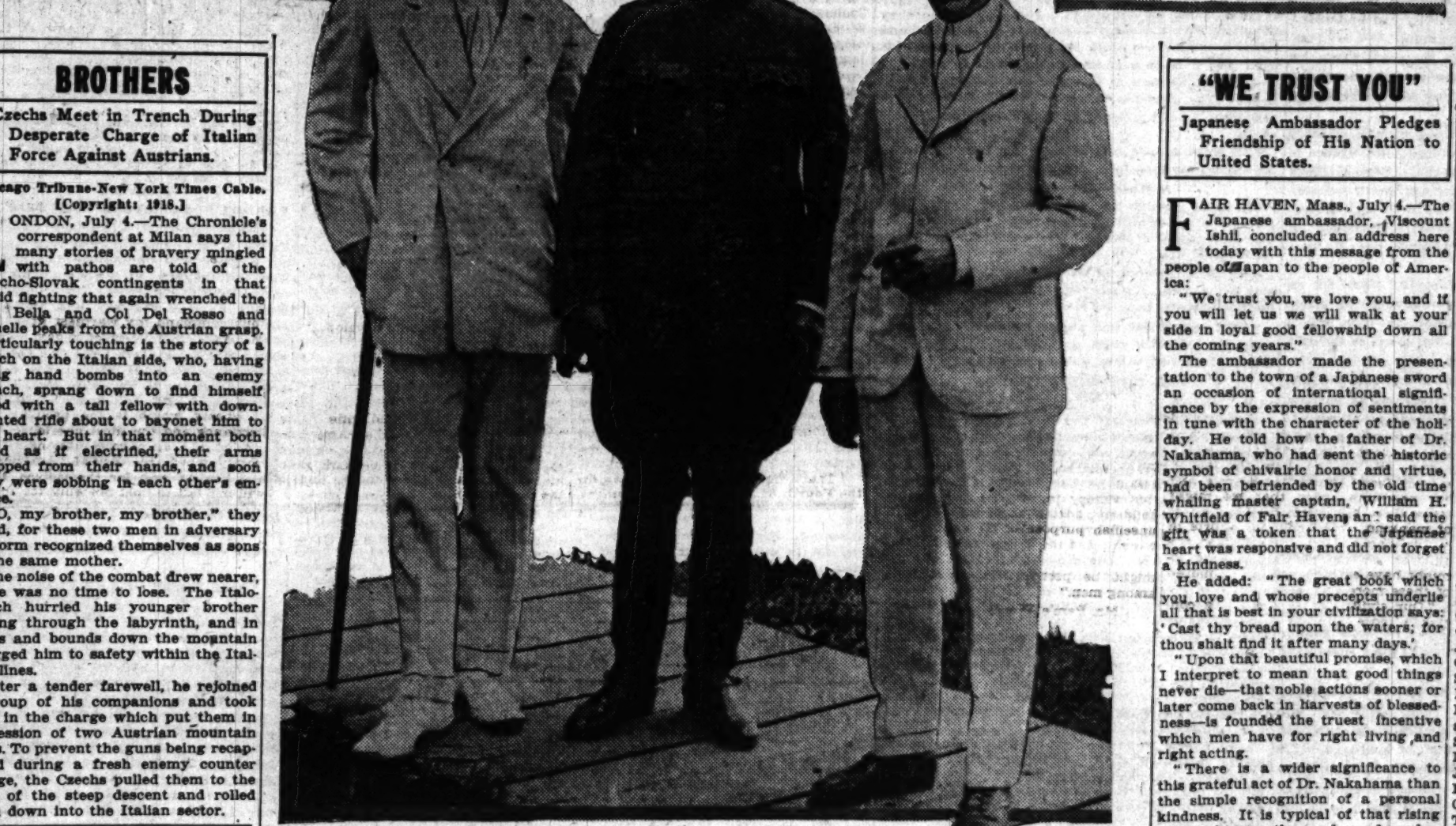
Speaks to 2,500,000.
"Let me be a little more intimate with you. I am not speaking about any individual in that group, nor to that group, but I am speaking to the whole company of 2,500,000 men, who comprise the army of the United States today. You have been selected by a democratic and free process for this service.
"When you get there you will see a country in which the invader has destroyed homes and churches. You will see great stretches of the country a desolation and a ruin. Wherever the German has been able to go or reach with his destructive implements he has utterly destroyed, and back of that line you will find the people of France, after three years of suffering, every woman in that nation in black; every mother in that nation made motherless of some of her sons by the sacrifices which this war has demanded. You will find all scattered throughout France men, women, and children who have been driven out of their homes, and it is your high privilege and calling to take those exiled families and to lead them back to the homes from which they have been driven, to place them again on the soil of their birthplace, and to see France reconquered for liberty and re-education to freedom."

"I bid you celebrate this Fourth of July, the day that rules nations made this nation, little and despised in 1776, grow great for this purpose and this mission. You are the emissaries of this nation. I bid you Godspeed."

Inspects the Camp.
Mr. Baker arrived at Camp Grant from Chicago shortly before noon, and, under the guidance of Maj. Gen.

HAIL AND FAREWELL TO THE BLACKHAWK DIVISION

Vast Throng Crowds Open Air Arena at Camp Grant as Secretary of War Bids Godspeed to Men Soon to Depart for France. In This Arena Also the American-Canadian Boxing Bouts Were Held as a Feature of the Great Day's Great Celebration. Below, Three Leading Figures in the Day's Activities.



Judge K. M. Landis, Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

BROTHERS

Czechs Meet in Trench During Desperate Charge of Italian Force Against Austrians.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

(Copyright 1918.)

LONDON, July 4.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Milan says that many stories of bravery mingled with pathos are told of the Czech-Slovak contingents in that rapid fighting that again wrenched the Val Bella and Col Del Rosso and Echelle peaks from the Austrian grasp. Particularly touching is the story of a Czech on the Italian side, who, having flung hand bombs into an enemy trench, sprang down to find himself faced with a tall fellow with down-pointed rifle about to bayonet him to the heart. But in that moment both stood as if electrified, their arms dropped from their hands, and soon they were sobbing in each other's embrace.

"O, my brother, my brother," they cried, for these two men in adversary uniform recognized themselves as sons of the same mother, armies for the noise of the combat drew nearer, there was no time to lose. The Italian Czech hurried his younger brother along through the labyrinth, and in his leap and bound down the mountain dragged him to safety within the Italian lines.

After a tender farewell, he rejoined a group of his companions and took part in the charge which put them in possession of two Austrian mountain guns. To prevent the guns being recaptured during a fresh enemy counter charge, the Czechs pulled them to the edge of the steep descent and rolled them down into the Italian sector.

Charles H. Martin, inspected the rifle range, which he declared was the best he had ever seen; went through a trench system, even descending into a thirty foot dugout. The trenches, he said, were very similar to those he had seen in France.

The secretary then inspected the stockade, which holds German war prisoners. He asked them if they were satisfied with their food and treatment, and was told that they were.

The war secretary's appearance in the ring came in the middle of the afternoon. Before it the great crowd which had accumulated in Rockford since the night before had poured into the cantonment grounds by jitney, on foot, by every conceivable means of ingress. The tremendous heat—it was the hottest day of the year—and the dust was not enough to deter thousands.

40,000 Soldiers March.
They started it off with a tremendous parade. Seven in the morning saw the Eighty-sixth and Camp Grant organizations, approximately 40,000 men, parading from the cantonment to Rockford, and four hours later saw them return.

Topping off the evening was Rockford's Illinois centennial pageant on the hillside near the boxing arena, in which 1,000 citizens of Rockford participated. Starting with 9 o'clock was a tremendous display of fireworks and military aerial activity, culminating at five points in the heart of the camp.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Did your plant help make this record?
The National Fire Protection Association states that from 1907 to 1917, out of 18,781 fires in sprinkler-equipped buildings, 62.4% were extinguished by sprinklers and 33.1% held in check. 93.5% assurance against fire.

Many of these plants installed Globe Sprinklers and paid for them out of insurance premium reductions.
GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
1106 Association Bldg. Randolph 330

CARRANZA

Mexico Extends Congratulations to American People on Anniversary of Nation's Birth.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

(Copyright 1918.)

Mexico City, July 4.—The message sent by Carranza to President Wilson is as follows:
"It is very grateful to me to send to your excellency and to the American people on this glorious anniversary, that you are today celebrating, the most cordial congratulations from the Mexican people and government. At the same time, I am pleased to express your excellency my most sincere and strong wishes for the prosperity of the United States, wishing that peace and justice will reign soon forever in both continents."

The officers decorated are: Maj. Edmund B. Cole, Surgeon Ray

MORE AWARDS ARE GIVEN BY GEN. PERSHING

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 4.—[Delayed.]

(By the Associated Press.)—Gen. Pershing has rewarded heroism in the fighting on the Chateau Thierry sector with distinguished service crosses to the following officers and men of the marine corps, in addition to those previously reported in dispatches. The majority of the awards are posthumous.

"Killed in action at Chateau Thierry," says the posthumous citation, "they gave supreme proof of that extraordinary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untold troops."

The officers decorated are: Maj. Edmund B. Cole, Surgeon Ray

G. Farwell, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Michael.

Posthumous awards—Officers: Captains John Blanchfield, Donald F. Duncan, James McCoy, Lieut. Orlando C. Crowther, Second Lieutenants Clarence Dennis, H. Leslie Eddy, Walter D. Frazer, Thomas H. Miles, William C. Peterson, C. C. Robinson, Vernon L. Somers, Joseph A. Synott, Dental Surgeon W. G. Osborn.

30,000 NEAR INDIANA GOVERNOR.
Boonville, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand persons attended the Fourth of July celebration today, at which Gov. Goodrich delivered the principal address. The governor reviewed the First Regiment of Liberty Riders of Indiana and the exempted men's organization of Warlock county.

"WE TRUST YOU"

Japanese Ambassador Pledges Friendship of His Nation to United States.

FAIR HAVEN, Mass., July 4.—The Japanese ambassador, Viscount Ishii, concluded an address here today with this message from the people of Japan to the people of America:
"We trust you, we love you, and if you will let us we will walk at your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

The ambassador made the presentation to the town of a Japanese sword on an occasion of international significance by the expression of sentiments in tune with the character of the holiday. He told how the father of Dr. Nakahama, who had sent the historic symbol of chivalric honor and virtue, had been befriended by the old time whaling master, Captain William H. Whitfield of Fair Haven, said the gift was a token that the Japanese heart was responsive and did not forget a kindness.

He added: "The great book which you love and whose precepts underlie all that is best in your civilization says: 'Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.' Upon that beautiful promise, which I interpret to mean that good things never die—that noble actions sooner or later come back in harvests of blessedness—is founded the truest incentive which men have for right living and right acting."

"There is a wider significance to this grateful act of Dr. Nakahama than the simple recognition of a personal kindness. It is typical of that rising wave of sympathy and good understanding which begins to roll across the Pacific ocean and promises to flood both lands with the sweet waters of fraternity and good will."

GERMANY LOSES MANY OF HER STAR AIR PILOTS

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.]—Germany has lost a great number of star pilots during the bitter air fighting which has raged with growing intensity this year. At least fourteen enemy aces, who have been credited with twenty or more victories and whose aggregate successes had totaled 363, are known to have been killed or captured.

SOCIAL LEADERS MAKE A FETE OF SOLDIERS' BOUTS

Women Occupy Boxes at Camp Grant's Open Fistic Arena.

Rockford, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—Prize fighting or "boxing," as the many sport is called in polite society, was added yesterday to the list of sports in which society women are interested. The occasion was the athletic carnival held at Camp Grant for the benefit of the overseas athletic fund of the Eighty-sixth division.

When a Camp Grant fighter would succeed in landing a heavy blow on his opponent's jaw the women would cheer quite as enthusiastically as would their husbands and escorts, and when a bit of blood was shed no one fainted or insisted upon leaving the "brutal sight."

In Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin's box were Mrs. Martin, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and his party, Judge and Mrs. K. M. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Mrs. Moses Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, chairman of the women's committee for the carnival; Miss Elizabeth Chase, and eight persons from Rockford, including Mayor and Mrs. Robert Rew.

Mrs. Chase wore a blue foulard gown dotted in white and a brown maline hat trimmed with the same shade uncurled ostrich feathers. Miss Chase's frock was of black and blue striped tulle, and her hat was of tan straw with a blue georgette crown. Mrs. McCormick wore blue and white voile and a dark blue georgette hat.

Others in Party.
Emil C. Wetten, chairman of the advisory committee, and Mrs. Wetten entertained Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Winchell Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilhelm, Mrs. Alden Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Maxwell, Miss Helen Gurley, Mrs. Ernest Freund, Jacob M. Dickinson, Howard Hayes, Roy Keoh, and Harold H. Swift in their box. Mrs. Wetten wore lavender organdie and a large black tulle hat; Mrs. Winchell was in pale pink organdie; Mrs. Wilhelm wore a white skirt with a dark blue velvet sleeveless jacket and a dark blue hat; Mrs. Swift's frock was of sky blue gingham and her hat of the same material. Mrs. Howard Hayes was in white; Miss Gurley wore a dark blue dotted dress and a large black hat trimmed with paradise, and Mrs. Freund wore a blue silk dress.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Insull, and Samuel Insull Jr. were together. Mrs. McCormick wore a dark blue cape and a flower hat and Mrs. Insull wore a dark blue tulle frock and a pearl gray hat trimmed with wings of the same color.

With Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Rogers were Mrs. John Jordan, Capt. Abram Fox, Lieut. Joseph Rogers, and Harold Wallace.

Guests of the G. D. Rogers.
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Glenn, Miss Mary Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hergett of Pekin, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mowry, and M. P. Rogers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Rogers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Gardner, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull, Ned Lull, and Maj. Albert A. Sprague were together. With Lieut. Jack Eddy and Mrs. Eddy were Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Johnston, Capt. Sidney Minch, and little Jane and Sam Martin, children of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Martin. "Auntie" others in "old boxes" were Capt. and Mrs. Robert Payer, Lieut. Col. C. Mayo, Mrs. Ennis P. Swift, John H. Camlin, Col. and Mrs. William O. Smith, Col. Jack Hayes, Mrs. J. S. Sweeney, Maj. and Mrs. William Baum, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. Charles S. Brantingham, Mrs. E. P. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Joy, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mrs. Harold Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Eddy, George M. Eddy Jr., Lieut. W. S. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dysart, Miss Edith Dysart, Lieut. G. Berdonneau, Maj. and Mrs. Orville Taylor, Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Col. Gordon M. Kimball, Everett Brown, Mrs. Frederick Pond, Miss Evelyn Hendrix, Capt. A. C. Chamley, Lieut. W. S. Parker, Lieut. H. Dupont, Lieut. A. McQueen, Mrs. Lorenzo Johnston, and Mrs. Raymond Hardenburgh.

Entertain at Luncheon.
Before the boxing matches and dedication of the open air arena Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Martin entertained Secretary Baker and his party, the heads of various departments at Camp Grant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hergett of Rockford, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Judge and Mrs. Landis, Mrs. Wentworth, and Mrs. Chase at luncheon at their residence in the camp.

200,000 PEASANT TROOPS BATTLE UKRAINE ARMY

Famine in Little Russia Spreads; Armenian Chiefs Shot.

MOSCOW, June 30.—[By the Associated Press.]—A sanguinary battle is reported to have been fought at Ekaterinograd between Germano-Ukrainian White guards and peasants. The latter are said to number 200,000 and to be equipped with artillery and machine guns. The factories in that region, it is said, are closing because the workmen are starving in guerrilla corps.

The famine situation is becoming more serious in the province of Tcherkassk, in Little Russia. Reports from the Caucasus say that several Armenian politicians have been shot in the Alexandropol district of Russian Armenia by order of the Turkish military commander.

Uncover Polish Plot.
AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A conspiracy at Warsaw against the Polish regency council, in which many leaders of the Polish party are involved, has been discovered by the authorities there, according to a Vienna dispatch today. The news of the reported conspiracy is published by the Zeit, which says it was directed against the central powers.

50,000 Germans Aid Finns.
STOCKHOLM, July 4.—German forces in Finland have been increased to 50,000, and the seizure of Murman coast regions have been decided upon, according to dispatches from the Finnish correspondent of the Nydagsligt Allehanda here. Heavy detachments of these troops already are crossing the border.

3 Camp Dodge Negroes to Hang for Attacking Girl

Camp Dodge, Ia., July 4.—Three Negro soldiers, convicted by court martial of attacking a 17 year old white girl after slugging her escort off the cantonment grounds on the night of May 24, will be hanged here at 9 a. m. tomorrow, it was announced today.



4 Babies Born Every Minute

Two and a quarter million babies a year are born in the United States! That means that 308 infants are arriving to-day in the million families that read The Delineator. Talcum powder, baby carriages, clothing, rattles, clips for 308 new babies every day of the year! Their 112,500 mothers rely on The Delineator for advice. Have you anything to say to them about the article you manufacture?

The Delineator
The Magazine in
One Million Homes

Hassel's "Panama," \$6



It's a big favorite both for good looks and comfort. Fits almost any foot well. Soft, black or malleable calf, higher or low shoes.

Lots of men have praised our shoes this season; men who know values know that we're giving unusual quality for the money; fine leather and fine workmanship. We believe these are the best shoes made.

At \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14 we show all the best styles and leathers. You ought to see especially the new tans and Cordos; very fine. We guarantee satisfaction.

HASSEL'S
DEARBORN AND VAN BUREN

July Clearance at August Prices

Our Entire Stock of high grade Sport Suits, Spring and Summer. Coats and Wraps for all occasions; Silk Dresses, Evening Gowns, Party and Dancing Frocks now on sale at prices that usually prevail in August. Our stock is too large and must be reduced at once.

CHOICE TODAY of over 60 All Wool Suits and Coats. Were priced up to \$27.50—two lots to close out.

\$10 and \$15
New Gingham Silk Evening Dresses—reduced—slightly today at \$6.45; today at \$5

The Leiser Company
324 South Michigan Avenue

HERE is no better time than now to open your savings account with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank. This stout old Bank, established for more than sixty years, welcomes your account, whether large or small, and is ever ready to extend every possible courtesy and service to its savings depositors.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FRANK H. ARMSTRONG MARTIN HOGGITT EDWARD L. RYNDEN
CLARENCE A. BURLEY EDWARD D. HULBERT JOSEPH G. SUMER
E. T. CRANE, JR. CHAUNCEY KEOP OSCAR SMITH
HENRY P. CROWELL CYRUS H. MCCORMICK MAJ. A. A. SPRAGUE II
HALE HOLDEN JOHN S. RUDOLPH MORRIS J. WENTWORTH

All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Friday, July 12th will draw 3% interest from July 1st.

112 West Adams Street
"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"

Capital and Surplus—Twelve Million Dollars

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED 1837

PRINTED AT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 435 N. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All material, articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE AMERICAN PURPOSE.

With an elevation of feeling and a felicity of expression to which few utterances of statesmen attain the president reiterated at Mount Vernon yesterday the principles guiding America's purpose in the world war. General as these principles are, they are without ambiguity and can be applied with certainty by any government or any people that is disposed to weigh fairly their full purport and their exact application. They express unquestionably the highest ideal of peace and international relations evolved by statesmen and political philosophers, and amid the darkness and confusion of the world conflict they offer the anguished peoples the clearest path forward and the most enduring hope. If the path is difficult, if the hope is deferred, if in the intense interplay of interests and ambitions involved in the complex of old world society the nations at the council board of peace fall short of realizing the high conceptions expressed by the American president, his service will nevertheless be substantial and inspiring. We have reason firmly to believe that with America's vast power back to believe that with America's international order it will be possible to advance far toward them and by their guidance to avoid the tragic futilities of former realistic adjustments of power. Certainly we cannot but be believed, and certainly it is firmly believed in America, that there is no other path toward a peaceful civilization than that pointed out in the Mount Vernon address, that there is no other escape discernible to our minds from the deadly coil of recurrent wars and every hungry imperial ambition.

We in America, and we are confident, our allies also, readily follow the line of principle laid down in the president's four paragraphs, and in his brilliant summary Americans recognize the essential American creed, now projected into international counsel with the sanction of a hundred millions of freemen back of it.

What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. These words, spoken at the grave of the founder of the American commonwealth, backed by a million bayonets and millions coming, must endure a little longer and to resolve that the hope they convey shall not be betrayed. They ought also to bring to the rulers of central Europe a better sense of what they oppose and of the true nature of the conflict to which their cynical and ruthless ambitions have committed them. In the utterance at Mount Vernon there is no note of compromise. The American nation has entered the world conflict not for perishable advantage but for the establishment of relations among nations consistent with our own highest conception of human relations. It is a daring conception, but it is one to which the American conscience has been pledged from its beginning. Mr. Wilson reminded the world yesterday we are, therefore, not likely to falter and we seek its establishment with all our might.

The address, diplomatically considered, is a calm and conclusive restatement of America's position and closes firmly the door to the bargaining of chancelleries and the blusterings of dictators. Here are the American aims, the American purpose, and the American people are behind them. When central Europe, its people or its governments are ready for them America will sheathe her sword.

Until then—let us get on with the war.

THE TRACTION REFERENDUM.

In opposition to the new traction ordinance it is suggested that we ought to wait till after the war is over, or at least till the soldiers have an opportunity to vote at the referendum.

There is no question that the soldiers should be permitted to cast their ballots on a question of this kind. It is important that they should retain their franchise with respect not only to matters of public policy but also with respect to the election of candidates to office. There is hardly a more pressing obligation for the state authorities than to arrange to protect our soldiers in their franchise rights.

But any inertia or laxity which should operate to prevent the fulfillment of this obligation ought not to be used as an excuse to prevent the carrying out of other, and possibly more important, projects. A special importance of adopting a traction program at this time is that when the war is over we shall be ready to go ahead, here in Chicago, with an improvement that will employ thousands of men. It must be regarded as virtually a piece of war legislation if we consider the problems that will inevitably arise at the end of the war.

"POLITICS IS ADJOURNED."

Senator Lewis arose in the senate the other day to complain about the five advocates general appointed by the war department in Illinois. It was not that he questioned their ability or integrity; the cause for complaint lay in the fact that they happened all to be Republicans. Some recognition, he believed, ought to be given to Democrats.

But we are under the impression that the president, for whom Senator Lewis professes the greatest admiration and loyalty, had announced "politics is adjourned." We shall have to assume that Senator Lewis has not yet heard about the adjournment. Otherwise, how can we explain the senator's complaint?

MR. ALCOCK AND MR. FUNKHOUSER.

Mr. Alcock, our acting chief of police, denies he "laid the wire" for the prosecution of Maj. Funkhouser, but whatever the truth of that matter it seems clear that he is laying the wire or greasing the skids (if that expression is more in accord with the police parlance) for his own exit from office. Mr. Alcock, only recently a police captain, had a rare opportunity when it fell to his lot to assume direction of the department. But the most conspicuous thing in his record is the prosecution of a man who had the indiscretion and support of such good citizens as Carter Harrison and Herman Schuetter.

Maj. Funkhouser's testimony seems to dispose of

most of the accusations brought against him. To say the least, it would appear to be more in accord with a common sense judgment than the rather fantastic assertions of Mr. Alcock.

It is not necessary to regard Maj. Funkhouser as a martyr in order to observe that Mr. Alcock has displayed a surprising degree of unfitness for his office—surprising even for a Chicago superintendent of police. Has he forgot the case of John McWeeny, or does he honestly think he can succeed where McWeeny failed? But the operations of the police mind are often past understanding.

INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY TRAINING.

Advocates of universal military training appreciate that just now the government, permitting a suggestion of its support of that military policy to become public, needs help in the formation of public opinion. The administration apparently is willing to adopt the policy if it does not run violently counter to American opinion. If the people are wise enough to accept the scheme, the government is willing that they should have it.

The addition of vocational training to the military training, as suggested, is to serve two purposes. It is to convince the people that the system has a peace as well as a war value. It is to increase its peace value, which, without vocational training, would be sufficient, and, with it, should be decisive.

In earlier days of the urgency of universal military service upon the American people there was explicable distrust of the suggestions and plans which demanded the wedding of some civilian purpose with the military purpose.

We knew the inherent desire, the practiced ability, of the American people to deceive themselves regarding military matters, their wish to get a semblance of military efficiency without subjecting themselves to any of its required processes.

This caused many Americans to keep their guard up against plans and suggestions for other than the plain military training of American citizens to fit them in the shortest possible time for the work of war if such misfortune came again. It was feared that this was merely a plan in avoidance, an effort to find a way of not doing a thing.

There are several considerations which reduce this fear and make advocates of universal military service willing to compromise, if need be, to obtain the needed military establishment. One is a belief that vocational training, for instance, is a service which the government successfully can undertake in connection with military training. We are confident that this would remove the curse from the establishment, and such a removal may be necessary to win the support of many Americans whose support is needed.

Another consideration is in the surmise, at least the surmise, that American military intelligence is developed. The war has done that. Even civilians have sounder ideas as to military strength and ability, and that new intelligence will be further promoted by the return of hundreds of thousands of seasoned American soldiers who will have no non-sense in their minds.

This will be a check against any plans for an army which do not and cannot produce an army. Any additional scheme of training will have to be a beneficial addition, and not a detriment, to the military purpose of the training.

The great good which might come from the joining of vocational to military training is obvious, and we believe that it will be found practicable to unite the two services which the government ought to give its citizens in order that they may give the best service to the country, in peace so long as it can be preserved, in war if it has to come.

TEACHING ENGLISH.

We have grown accustomed to thinking of American influences in terms of four minute men, or, as they are called, four minute men. We have thought that a few well chosen words, delivered to the accompaniment of a patriotic band, is about all that is required to make good Americans out of our foreign born population.

This casual view is, of course, not shared by persons of greater insight. They think that flag waving is important, but they are more concerned with the fundamental question of language. If a man cannot understand English it is, from their point of view, or from any common sense point of view, almost useless to attempt to Americanize him with rhetorical phrases.

The public schools of Chicago have done a commendable service in teaching English to foreigners. The question arises, however, whether they have not given too much attention to the purely academic phases of language instruction. We have in mind the case of a young foreigner who works at night and attends a public school during the day. It is only with difficulty that his English can be understood; his pronunciation and his sense of word values are obviously suggested by his native tongue. Yet he is now being taught the mysteries of parsing.

Parsing is merely the technique of language; it bears the same relation to ordinary human intercourse that trigonometry bears to the computation of household expenses. The ability to parse a sentence is a recondite art that is valuable in studying a highly inflected language, such as Latin, but it is certainly of rather small importance in learning English. But aside from the merits of this sort of grammatical instruction, it would seem, in the terms of the mathematical analogy, that the young man is being taught trigonometry before he has learned the multiplication table.

The obvious conclusion is that foreigners should first be taught to speak and write good English. A layman's judgment is that the best instruction is afforded by means of example. The teacher who speaks good English and requires the pupil to read good English will give the best assistance to the student. The technique of the language may well come later. Many of the most accomplished writers of English hardly know what the word "parsing" means.

We speak rather glibly of America as a melting pot, but we cannot expect to amalgamate our foreign born population unless we learn to teach them English by the most effective methods.

NEEDING TUNING.

The landlady hurried up to her new lodger as he came down to breakfast the first morning.

"Good morning, Mr.," she wheezed.

"Good morning," said the lodger.

"I hope you've had a good night's rest," said the landlady.

"No," said the mild mannered little man. "Your cat kept me awake."

"O," said the landlady, testing her head. "I suppose you're going to ask me to have the poor thing killed."

"No, not exactly," said the gentle lodger. "But would you very much mind having it tuned?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE LATE ONES.

"Do you think it will rain before morning?"

"No, but I am sure it will storm when I get home."

—Baltimore American.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

TO ATLES FOMERNE.
(By our staff writer, Poeta Panta.)
O Atles, I have never known.
A name so sweet as thine.
As I sit syllables in line
I would that it were mine!

It makes me think—I know not why—
Of far-off southern seas;
Of lotus and of laurel,
Grapefruit and ambergris.

O Atles, I am very keen
To carry on this strain;
But tell me—is it Pomerne?
Or is it Fomerne?

MOHAMMED V., Sultan of Turkey, is dead. He had been sick a long time—so long that he was known as the Sick Man of Europe. It ran in the family. But recently Russia the Strong Man came down with a complication of ailments, and now holds the title of Sick Man of Europe against all comers. At his worst the Sultan was never more than ill, but Russia is sick as sick as a horse that has foundered itself with unlimited oats and water.

Wisdom While You Wait.
(From the New York World.)
Summer made its advent with withering heat in the west and killing frosts in the east. But there is the consolation that each season will receive in time the other the due course of a perfectly normal summer of alternate heat and cold.

HAVING occasion to search the newspapers in order to compile a list of topics of the day, we were, if not surprised, interested to find that there is only one topic—the war. Not only does the news of it take up most of the space in the papers, but it colors almost everything else that is printed. Of course topics of the day are not new, and would come to the surface if the war were done. Many who talk about a "changed world" may be disconcerted to discover how quickly affairs will shake back into the old ways as soon as the cannon are silenced.

THE SECRETARY WILL ISSUE CARDS.
Sir: I wish to nominate for treasurer of the Immortals, Mr. Cash Gard of Wichita, Kansas. And being as how I have the floor, I would like to submit the name of Mr. John Klock, treasurer of Belleville, Ill., as a candidate for the office of timekeeper. F. K. H.

"MODERN beer," vociferous the proxy of the Breweries' association, "is the result of long development in the process of brewing which has been handed down to us by the Egyptians." Like the Jews, the Egyptians were a wonderful little people. They made scientific discoveries which have not been improved upon, and it is an even chance that their beer was as palatable as most of the stuff that is passed out to-day. The processes represented in the "long development" could probably be put into two hundred words.

THE entire human race assisted in celebrating the American Fourth of July. A glorious Fourth indeed!

A Whore from Texas.
The latest story is that a Margate gentleman has observed a sea-serpent no larger than a small worm. The local theory is that the man had been drinking German beer.

AMERICA launched an offensive yesterday on this side of the creek. It made very little noise, but it was quite offensive none the less.

"THE rude bridge that arched the flood" has become the bridge of ships, arching Atlantic's waves. Where is the poet to sing this greater bridge?

THE PIPESOME CARRY.
XIV.

"My eyes make pictures when they are shut."
Over the desk hangs a blueprint, the white rectangles representing building lots; several of these spaces are marked "Sold." One has only to express approval of this lot as against that one, and the magic word "Sold" is written across its No money changes hands—none that I know of. I remark that the upper lots seem more desirable for residential purposes than the lower, and the Judge (as they call him) becomes alert. He draws the curtain of his desk, looks it over, and says, "I have a little surveying to do up there. Anybody's eyes." "Glad of the work," says the Judge, and forth the Judge carries a small axe and tape, and a stout staff he holds before him, tapping like a blind man. Our way follows the Judge's lead, and the beach for a quarter mile; then we thread a fringe of fire and strike up the hill. The Judge pauses. "These are the lots you prefer," he says. "Ah, yes. And what do you call the street?" I inquire, looking southward.

"St. Paul Avenue," he replies.

I fill a pipe while the Judge drives a few more survey stakes. There is much on St. Paul Avenue to admire. The thoroughfare is gay with fireworks, for one thing, and there are asters and the red and purple berries of summer flowers, and now and then a flash of feathers and trills of sparrow song. Undisturbed by our presence, a porcupine is leisurely stripping the leaves from a fireweed. Below to the east lies the Big Water, untroubled as a forest pool. Two continents of sand define the shore, and between the continents sprawls the village; on the right the frame dwellings of the Norse fishermen, on the left the log cabins and tepees of the Chippewas. "I shall have to move my office up here, as everything down there," the Judge waves his arms—"will be wanted for stocks and warehouses."

We wind down the hill. "There's a boat up to-night," I say. "Would you mind giving this letter to the purser?" He accepts the commission almost eagerly, and down the hill he goes, his small figure a record of the transaction. The Judge always meets the boat. North-bound and south-bound, it puts in four times a week; and rain or clear, fog or starlight, the Judge is first on the wharf, staff and lantern in hand. "Somebody on the boat might want to see me about a lot," he explains.

COMPLIMENTS to the esteemed Australians, who celebrated the Fourth by bagging a matter of fifteen hundred Tuts.

The World Want to His Head.
"The excessive weight of this man is human desire disturbed the equilibrium. This individual counted himself alone more than the universe besides. These plethora of all human vitality concentrated in a single head, the world mounting to the brain of one man, would be fatal to civilization if they should endure. The man has come for inconceivable supreme equity to look to it. Probably the principles and elements upon which regular gravitations in the moral order as well as in the material depend began to murmur. Reeking blood, overworked cemeteries, weeping mothers—these are formidable pleaders. When the earth is suffering from such a burden, there are mysterious moanings from the depths which the heavens hear. He had been impeached before the Infinite and his fall was decreed."

NO, the person referred to is not the Kaiser, although the indictment applies as well to him as to Napoleon.

SAYS Mr. Jock Hutchinson, who is illuminating the arcum of gold for the benefit of the Dub Family Robinson, "I am a few inches in height, weigh 121 pounds, and carry twelve clubs." That bag would bar him from the Lincoln Park Country Club.

HON. JOCK'S arsenal of Iron includes one which he calls a "stump." Dr. Hammond's bag includes a peculiar instrument which might be called a "topam." Aaron's Denier Cry.
(His is a dry-goods store.)

"We have the latest creations in summer underwear. These garments are so artistically designed that they can be worn anywhere, giving pleasure to the most critical eye."

PROVIDENCE is on the side of the gun, and the golfer, with the longest carry.

THE family having "gone to the country," we meditate a wild night. As soon as we have put this column to press we shall send to the composing room for the proofs and read Mr. Wilson's address at Mount Vernon.

HINT to the copywriter who is fixing up the president's speech:

WORDS will win the war. Don't out any! B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, the subject will be suitably, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' WIVES.

A PHYSICIAN representing a group has just been in the office asking that this story be written. I am informed that the physicians are being besieged by women asking that abortions be performed on them. The usual number of such applicants is materially increased by the addition of the wives of men in the draft.

Most of the men in the first class have had the law explained to them and understand that their families and dependents are to be taken care of. Most of the women are the wives of men in classes 2 and 4, namely, men with dependents and men engaged in industries. When these men come before the boards they will be informed that under the law their families will be taken care of, but at this time they do not understand this and some of the frightened pregnant wives are seeking to have abortions performed.

The federal law makes the best provision for the families of soldiers and sailors and provides the best pay for our fighters that has ever been provided by law by any government. Each soldier is insured for \$5,000. A soldier on compulsory allotment to his family of not more than half his pay and not less than \$15 a month. In addition the government pays the wife an allowance dependent upon the size of the family.

For instance, the wife of a soldier paid the lowest salary if she had four children would receive \$15 a month from the government. Compensation to the family and dependents in case the soldier or sailor is killed is liberal, reaching a maximum of \$100 a month.

The plan to rehabilitate the wounded, training them to hold down good jobs, are elaborate and carefully thought out. In addition, soldiers and sailors are given the chance to insure themselves under the government insurance plan. A soldier 21 years of age can take out \$1,000 for \$5 a month. A sailor 21 years of age can buy \$10,000 insurance for \$4 a year.

The Red Cross has organized machinery for giving care to the families of soldiers and sailors. They give obstetric care as well as other kinds of care. The local councils of defense have a survey of the maternity beds available in each large city.

Thus we see that ample provision has been made for the wives of soldiers and sailors. These wives who find themselves pregnant need not be alarmed over the prospect of being neglected. There is no occasion for asking any one to think it possible that it will do as they advertise.

TANIC.
J. E. W. writes: "I notice each day a long ad in the papers of a so-called wonderful medicine called 'Tanic.' I think it is possible that it will do as they advertise."

THE Journal of the American Medical Association, Feb. 26, 1918, and Report of the Michigan State Board of Health, Feb. 15, 1918, say that an analysis of "Tanic" showed it to be composed of 16.4 per cent alcohol, 3 per cent glycerin with licorice, also a small amount of menthol, and a trace of anise. The principal effect of this concoction is simply that of a physic and stimulant. The continued use of "Tanic" will cause a chronic diarrhea, being ten times the cost of the ingredients.

U. S. TO REMAKE WAR BROKEN MEN

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—How to make a soldier who has lost a leg, an arm, or an eye in the great war, regard his injury in the individual soldier's contribution of Canada, who has been loaned by the Dominion government to assist in organizing the work in this country, and of a group of thirty men appointed by the board of officers, two weeks ago at the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York, followed by a four weeks' trip through Canada.

Every man who returns to the United States so badly wounded or disabled that he finds himself unable to resume his former occupation or to enter upon any other equally suitable or remunerative calling may avail himself of the vocational training offered him under the terms of the Smith-Sears act, for the administration of which Congress made an initial appropriation of \$3,000,000. While undergoing training a man, although no longer in the military or naval service, will be paid at the rate of his last month's pay while on active duty, and his family will receive the government allowance provided under the war risk and insurance act, precisely as if he were still in active service.

When he completes his course agencies will be ready to assist him to find a position at which he will be able to make as much or more than before. In Canada crippled and disabled men are now being trained in many different occupations. Men who are unable to enter any line of their former trade or occupation are trained in an allied industry if possible and frequently a round peg is rescued from a square hole.

To the work which has already been done the federal board is now to add that of the rehabilitation of the wounded.

TRACTION LABOR BOARD PROPOSED

Provision for a labor arbitration board probably will be contained in the proposed ordinance for the unification of the surface and elevated lines and a subway system.

Walter L. Fisher, the city's special traction counsel, has taken up this matter, and the city council has authorized the surface and elevated lines, and they have promised to give their ideas on this point.

"It may be that the union labor men want to deal direct with the company without any special ordinance provision," said Mr. Fisher.

"I think the labor men want some sort of a provision in the ordinance," declared Ald. Thomas F. Byrne, a member of the transportation committee and former official of a street car men's union.

"If this matter is left open for a few days I am sure I can convince the labor leaders that they should come in and give their ideas on this matter." The committee is to resume discussion on the proposed ordinance immediately after Monday afternoon's meeting of the city council. To hurry the work along the committee will hold evening sessions.

Among the matters the committee has yet decided on are:

Cleaning and sprinkling rights of way of the surface lines. The city now does this and charges the cost to the traction lines.

Pay surface car rights of way. The companies now do this, but in some instances the work is done without the balance of the roadway being paved. It is proposed to allow no new surface car construction work to go ahead without an assurance that the entire street will be paved, instead of just that portion used by the surface cars.

Definite fixing of elevated extensions. As the ordinance now reads there are no definite extensions of elevated lines provided "at or near" certain locations. The committee wants these points definitely fixed.

THE NEWEST ARMY

(From Punch, London (Copyright).)



Subaltern: "Of course I can't ask you to mess, but I'd be glad to get yourself some extras at the canteen with this." (Hands his parent hat a crown.)

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

POSTOFFICE WORK.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.—[Friend of the People.]—I have a friend who works in the postoffice. Could he enlist to do some postoffice work in the army, either here or in France?

Enlistment must be made in some regular organization, such as infantry, field artillery, etc. When the soldier reaches France he may be assigned to postoffice work. In America the postal departments handle the mails until they reach the camps. There it is distributed by soldiers who are detailed to do that work, whether or not they have had previous experience in this line of work.

WOOPING COUGH.
Mrs. M. K. T. writes: "It is beneficial to use Dr. Roche's Embrocation when the whooping cough is 2. What other, if any, remedy would remedy may be used in this case? 3. What length of time is the average duration of this illness?"

REPLY.
1. No.
2. Give no medicine. It is a self-limiting disease.
3. The fever stage passes off in about ten days. After that the disease gradually subsides. The "whooping" cough may continue for several months. The disease is but slightly contagious except during the most violent stage of the fever, two or three weeks after the fever stage.

TOO MUCH WATER.
J. N. T. writes: "I am a young man, 18 years old, and am in good health, so far as I know. For two weeks I have been drinking more water than I did before. I drink perhaps a gallon of water, besides four or five large tumblers of buttermilk per day. 1. Is it injurious to drink so much water? 2. What quantity should a person drink on the average? 3. Would a change of diet be advisable?"

REPLY.
1. Yes.
2. Four pints of fluid. This includes buttermilk and well of water.
3. I see no reason for changing your diet. In fact, I do not know what your diet is. If you mean to say that you eat three square meals a day, and that you drink buttermilk in addition you should change unless you are after a job as a fast man in a side show.

TANIC.
J. E. W. writes: "I notice each day a long ad in the papers of a so-called wonderful medicine called 'Tanic.' I think it is possible that it will do as they advertise."

THE Journal of the American Medical Association, Feb. 26, 1918, and Report of the Michigan State Board of Health, Feb. 15, 1918, say that an analysis of "Tanic" showed it to be composed of 16.4 per cent alcohol, 3 per cent glycerin with licorice, also a small amount of menthol, and a trace of anise. The principal effect of this concoction is simply that of a physic and stimulant. The continued use of "Tanic" will cause a chronic diarrhea, being ten times the cost of the ingredients.

THE BIRTH OF THE FLAG.
Evansville, Ind., July 4.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—There is no historical evidence that Betsy Ross either designed our national flag in a moment of patriotic inspiration or even made the first copy of the original design. The flag was adopted by the continental congress June 14, 1777.

It may be that the first flag to fly over a battlefield, the one that glorified Brandywine, was made by Betsy Ross for George Washington, but that appears to be the only flag that was made by her. The flag was adopted by the continental congress June 14, 1777.

It is significant that the resolution of the continental congress adopting the flag was coupled with a second resolution giving Capt. John Paul Jones command of the Ranger.

It is therefore not surprising to find historians who claim that the new flag was first displayed on the Ranger at Portsmouth on the first anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1777. This flag was made by some Portsmouth girls, gathered at a quilting party, out of pieces of their silk dresses, the thirteen white stars being from the wedding dress of a war bride of that day who had married a New Hampshire officer.

This flag went with Capt. Jones to European waters, the first appearance of Old Glory there, and later went down to a watery grave, dying gallantly over the victorious American dead upon the deck of the Bon Homme Richard, which had been disabled in its successful fight against the Serapis. This flag is the first and only flag to have the distinction of a war bride of that day who had married a New Hampshire officer.

Some historians hold that this was not the first display of the new national flag, but that its first appearance was at Fort Schuyler, in speaking of this flag in his "American Revolution," John Fiske says:

"This rude flag, hastily extemporized out of a white shirt, an old blue jacket, and some strips of old cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife, was the first American flag with stars and stripes that was ever hoisted, and it was flung to the breeze on the memorable day of Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1777."

There is no doubt that there was a Betsy Ross who made flags as a business at 238 Arch street, but history goes no further. However, it leaves us this comfort—that although Mrs. Ross did not design the national flag nor make the first one, the skill and the devotion of women was dedicated in patriotic fervor in the making of both the rude flag at Fort Schuyler and the silken banner that gladdened the heart of John Paul Jones.

KARL MATTHEW.
FROM A HOSPITAL MAN.
GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 18, B. E. P., France, June 15.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Would it not be a good thing to put some kind of an article about giving the boys who volunteered a year ago a chance to join some branch of the service where they feel they most good? Take, for example, our unit. About 50 per cent are college boys, who simply flew into the hospital corps because it meant immediate service in

to the other stockholders at more than double the price paid. A year ago my husband died and I asked the company to buy my stock, but they refused to buy it. What steps can I take to get back the money my husband invested, with its increased valuation?

REPLY.
You have no legal right to force the other stockholders to buy you out or to declare dividends. You are entitled to prevent them from dissipating the assets in salaries, etc., but your letter does not indicate that they are doing so.

If the business is worth what you say you should be able to find an outside purchaser for your stock.

SELLING GOODS FOR CHARITIES.
Chicago, June 30.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—To what extent can a cleaning shop proprietor be held for an article left for repair and not called for within four months? Our claim checks read as follows: "We assume no responsibility when receiving goods for repairs. Any goods not called for or regarding which we do not receive instructions within thirty days after first notification will be sold for cost of repairs. In the absence of this notice, customers agree to these conditions."

REPLY.
In the absence of such a clause, or if you cannot prove that it came to the attention of the owner, you would be liable for the goods to your negligence, and you would have to hold them for your charges.

TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.
Without knowing whether you are dealing with goods that might be damaged in process of repair we cannot say whether the disclaimer applies to loss or to damage. If the facts are such that the clause is to be interpreted as applying to loss, and if the goods are lost, the disclaimer is

PERSHING TELLS OF AMERICANS' GAIN AT VAUX

Gen. Pershing's Report.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—Repulse of enemy raiding parties which attempted to reach the American lines in the Vosges, was reported today in Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday. Intense artillery activity on the northwest of Château Thierry was noted.

Graphic details of the fighting on the American lines northwest of Château Thierry, in which American troops captured Vaux, cut to pieces an enemy regiment and smashed all counter attacks, are given in the communique as well as in a continuation of the communique of Tuesday.

The dispatch follows:
"Section A—Northwest of Château Thierry there has been intense artillery activity on both sides. In the Vosges new raiding parties which attempted to reach our lines were repulsed and suffered severely from our fire."

"Section B—Northwest of Château Thierry the day of June 29 to July 1 was occupied by our troops mainly in preparation for the attack made during the evening of July 1 on Vaux. The preparation consisted in continuous and heavy harassing fire from our batteries, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The German artillery, on the other hand, was somewhat less active than on the preceding day."

Story of Prisoners.
"Of the numerous prisoners taken around Vaux July 1 to July 2 were especially interesting information regarding the German counter attack. The main points of his story were as follows:
"At 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1 his battalion, while drilling in a field, suddenly received the order to march with marching equipment. At 5 o'clock they left camp and proceeded by the Château Thierry-Paris road and other main roads through the woods to a point about 700 yards from Vaux. There they lay in readiness for the counter attack, which was scheduled to take place at 5:15 o'clock. The heavy was the artillery fire on both sides, however, that it was impossible to advance until 5:45 o'clock."

Groups of Eight.
"The counter attack was performed by groups of eight men deployed in a line and immediately followed by other groups of which each carried light machine guns. After several attempts to go forward they were repulsed by our machine gun fire. Their leader asked for reinforcements before attempting to go forward, but reinforcements were refused and a

ON HONOR ROLL

Chicago Lieutenant Who Is Decorated and Men on the Casualty List.



PRIVATE NORMAN R. BERG, severely wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Berg, 1228 Fullerton avenue. He is with company A, Second regiment, engineers.



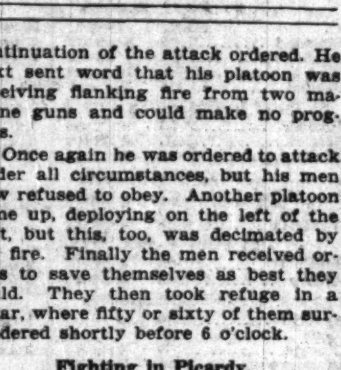
LIEUT. RALPH MARSHALL, who was decorated by Gen. Pershing for gallantry, is from West Chicago. Before the war he was a teacher in the Pullman training school. He enlisted as a private in the marines and won his commission as second lieutenant three months later.



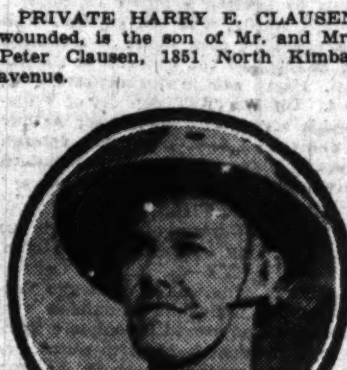
SERG. PETER CONWAY, a veteran marine, yesterday reported killed in action, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Conway, 2837 Rice street.



PRIVATE HARRY E. CLAUSEN, wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Clausen, 1851 North Kimball avenue.



PRIVATE GERALD H. LUNNEBERG, reported severely wounded, is the son of Mrs. Frieda Lunneberg of 630 West Sixty-first street. He enlisted a year ago in the ambulance service, his brother going with him in the same company. A letter received from him last Saturday spoke of his being slightly wounded.



that a party of forty to fifty Germans came under our rifle fire while moving in the vicinity of Fontaine wood. They were scattered and put to flight. During the morning a propaganda balloon came down inside our lines."

DETAILS OF VICTORY

The continuation of Tuesday's communique, reporting on the successful American operations near Château Thierry Monday and also describing activities along the various fronts held by Americans during several preceding days, reads:
"Section B—(Continued.)—The successful attack made by our troops in the Château Thierry region on the evening of July 1 was carried out by two battalions of United States infantry. The attack was preceded by a finely executed artillery preparation which was executed by American batteries and lasted twelve hours. The infantry action commenced at 6 o'clock in the evening. All objectives were gained and our positions consolidated inside of one and a half hours."

Enemy Losses Heavy.

"The enemy's losses were exceedingly heavy, one of his regiments being practically annihilated. The enemy's positions were taken at the point of the bayonet. The amount of material captured was very large and included considerable quantities of ammunition. At 8:45 o'clock in the morning the Germans counter attacked. Thanks to the thorough consolidations of the positions which had been made, the counter attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in killed and wounded. It also resulted in the taking by us of additional prisoners. The number of prisoners so far counted is over 500, and includes six officers. Our casualties were light, considering the success obtained."

Fire Artillery Aggressive.

"In the Château Thierry region between noon June 29 and 30 there was considerable activity of various sorts, although no important developments took place. The German artillery was again aggressive, delivering much harassing fire during the morning hours. This was directed in part on our advance positions along the Belleau, Clerambault, and Marete woods, and was especially heavy on the right of our positions."

"Numerous points in our rear areas were also shelled. The fire was continuous, rather than heavy. High explosive shrapnel and a small amount of gas were all employed. Besides delivering harassing fire, the German batteries were obviously attempting to register on some of the roads in our rear."

U. S. Batteries Active.

"Our own batteries vigorously returned the fire and at one point registered directly upon a detachment of the enemy. The activity of the German airplanes, like that of the German artillery, was notable in being continuous, rather than concentrated at any one time or place. More than the usual number of balloons were in evidence. One of the hostile planes was brought down by antiaircraft fire opposite the right of our sector and forced to land behind its own lines. Numerous groups of men passed frequently along the roads running between Givry, Epau, Belleau, Bonnes, Griaupis, Etrepilly, Le Tartre, and Paillasson. Wagons and trucks moved along the same routes, singly and in large groups. Infantry activity on both sides was normal."

"In the Colmar sector the day of June 29 passed quietly. The German

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Today's official casualty list of the American army in France contained fifty-two names, bringing the total overseas army casualties to 2,396.

Previously July 4.
Killed in action, including 291.
Died of wounds, 589.
Died of disease, 1,299.
Died of accident and other causes, 478.
Wounded in action, 5,115.
Missing in action, including 429 prisoners.
Totals, 9,544.

*One man previously reported missing now on duty, although slightly gassed.

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANT.
Roland Jackson, Colorado Springs, Colo.
CIVILIANS.
Hedley Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Halliday Smith, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATE.

Arthur Bridges, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
Charles J. Houston, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred J. Hunt, East, Mich.
Cecil R. Sullivan, Butte, Mont.
Tom B. West, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.
Herald Delbeas, Pachino, Italy.
Pat Rogers, Glasdrummond, Ireland.
Joseph Sammartino, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adolph Tonnell, Millersburg, Pa.
Karl E. Williams, Yoder, Kas.

DIED OF DISEASE.

WAGONER.
Thomas H. Blaton, Oswego, Ore.
PRIVATE.
Anthony J. Bevilacqua, Colfax, Cal.

Infantry delivered some scattering machine gun and rifle fire and made use of a few hand and rifle grenades. During the night German patrols were observed on several occasions, two of them coming under our rifle and grenade fire. There were no encounters and no serious attempts to reach our lines.

Light Cannon Active.

"The German artillery delivered only light and scattered fire with guns mainly of medium caliber. His airplanes appeared only at rare intervals and were in nearly every case driven back by our antiaircraft batteries. They were engaged mainly in reconnaissance work, but made some attempt to regulate the artillery fire. Behind the German lines the haying machine in which women play an increasingly large part, continued, but neither in the matter of circulation nor in the construction of works did anything of note occur."

"In the Mulhouse sector there was no unusual occurrence on June 29 apart from the increased activity on the part of the German air forces. Late in the afternoon an air combat occurred and one of the German machines was seen to descend in an apparently crippled condition. Light artillery fire, the throwing of a few grenades on our wire, with normal rifle fire and the ordinary circulation in the German rear areas, comprised the other activities of the day."

When you think of writing, think of WRITING-Advertisement.

IRE IS ROUSED WHEN OLD GLORY FLIES HALF STAFF

Hammond, Ind., citizens made a swift visit to the home of the Rev. P. Well, pastor of the Frohman's Evangelical church of Hammond, yesterday when it was discovered that he was flying the American flag at half staff. The discovery was made by Mrs. Albert Gruening, a neighbor, who telephoned Well and says she was told to "mind her own business." She informed some neighbors, who told Well to adjust the flag or they would do it for him most ungenially. He fixed it.

Mrs. Well told THE TRIBUNE last night that the reason the flag was at half staff was because the rope got jammed in the pulley.

"That was the only reason it was at half staff," she said. "It got stuck and we couldn't get it either up or down. We had to get to the top of the pole to fix it."

It was announced that St. Edward's Catholic church and school at Lowell, Ind., will no longer employ the German language either in school or church work.

Are We Doing everything that the man on the firing line can rightly expect of us? Every dollar that the individual saves now is worth many dollars in ordinary times. Unless we go without some of the comforts of life and help bear our share of the hardships of war, we are not doing our part in the great task.

Savings deposits made on or before July 13 draw 3% interest from the 1st.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank
Monroe & Clark Streets
CHICAGO

REVELL & CO.

Oriental Rug Bargains

Antique Bokhara Trappings
10.50 12.75 13.50

They are in the soft, silky, dark rich red tones.



Rare Persian Mossouls
37.50 42.50 47.50
Average size 4.3x6.8. Soft, long nap, silky soft tone effects.

Antique Afghan Saddle Rugs
22.50 27.50 37.50
Quaint designs in the dark rich red tones, of very silky texture. Sizes range from 2.6 to 3 feet wide and 3.6 to 5 feet long.



Large Khiva Rugs
85.00 95.00 125.00
Quaint, Soft, Silky Red Tones— Sizes range from 3 to 7.6 feet wide and from 8.6 to 11 feet long.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

DESKS
Tables, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Office Supplies, LARGEST STOCKS, LOWEST PRICES
The Globe-Warwick Co., 11 South Wabash and 4 South Wells St.



OUR VERY BEST FRIEND—

HELMAR
TURKISH CIGARETTES

15 Cents

TURKISH CIGARETTES

FASHIONS
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—During the next two months every woman is going to need some simple, charming frock for the afternoon charity affair. Either for this niche or for the more frivolous restaurant wear, Billies designed this lovely costume of dove gray crepe de chine.

With its silver embroidery, its gray chiffon sleeves, and its odd girle of dark gray grain ribbon.

The dress, which falls from the shoulders in a straight line such as is illustrated here, is still worn by some of the smartest women. It probably always will be worn by the most ease-loving woman. So quick to get into, so cool and comfortable and easy, it is quite true what one girl said of it: "The one piece frock put the rest in getting dressed."

Yes, it is graceful, charming, and to most women becoming. The slim girl of from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 9 looks her best in it perhaps. Yet let the petite become a victim of this line. The dropped waist takes away from her height and makes her look even smaller than she really is.

THE SUCCESSFUL
HOME GARDENER

Inquiries pertaining to the garden should specify its location and include address, stamped envelope, as space may not permit an answer in this column. Address: Garden Editor, "Chicago Tribune."

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 123.

PURSLANE OR "PUSLEY"

Here is a weed pest that is native to the United States and, although an annual, yields nothing to the worst of them for persistent ownership.

It is a trailing weed most persistent in cultivated, light porous soil. Flies are very fond of the succulent stems and foliage, and improved strains are even cultivated as a pot herb, particularly prized by the French. On the other hand, it harbors plant lice and is subject to a white mold which may spread to cultivated plants.

It seeds continuously from July till falling frost; every touch in weeding mature plants shakes the tiny grains from the capsules. If hoed when in flower, from late June till frost, the fleshy stems and foliage retain life long enough to mature the seed and add to future troubles. This may sprout at once or, according to Beal, lie dormant in the ground for thirty years till favorable conditions cause it to germinate.

Constant shallow hoeing or cultivating in the seedling stage is the only chance for eradication. As crops mature this becomes more difficult and hand weeding is necessary. The plants pulled should be thrown in a heap to compost. Throwing a wet sack over them will hasten fermentation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—My tomato plants are large and thrifty. Just as they come in flower, the blossoms die and fall off as if some insect bites them off. Will you kindly advise if I can do something for them. J. P. V. and others.

A.—There were several nights between June 23 and 30 the temperature dropped to 48. This prevented due pollination of tomato flowers and they dropped off. It is a common, sub-tropical plant. However, there will be other blossoms and, as warm weather becomes fixed, they will get fruit.

Revell & Co.

The Better Furniture

Fine Davenport and Chairs Specially Priced



67.50

124.75

The modern living room and library are incomplete in comfort and appointment without a luxurious Davenport and Arm Chair to match. The Davenport and Arm Chair illustrated are deep seated and have spring filled cushions resting on full spring foundations and loose pillow arms. As shown in striped mulberry silk velvet or a choice of tapestry or damask coverings. Specially priced, Davenport, 124.75, Arm Chair, 67.50.

Webster Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

WOMEN IN WARTIME

Come into the kitchen. It doesn't sound like an enticing invitation for a hot day, but wait, Miss Chicago! This is not an ordinary kitchen you are invited to come into. It is your own special kitchen, for the use of every woman in Chicago and its suburbs.

It is to be in one of the finest, coolest buildings in the world, where late breezes will fan your brow on the hottest day of summer, where there will be no bending over a hot coal stove, but where everything will be electrically cooked and perfectly done and where you can help win the war by learning the latest and most scientific ways of conserving those foods of which there is a shortage.

The new conservation kitchen which will open this morning in the auditorium of the Municipal pier is one of the numerous conservation efforts of the women's committee, Council of National Defense, which now radiate in all directions from the food conservation station at 38 South Wabash avenue. It is estimated that 5,000 persons a day visit the Municipal pier and it is the determination of the women that not one of the 5,000 shall escape a conservation lesson in the new kitchen. There will be lectures and demonstrations every day at 3:30 and 7.

The women of the Twenty-first ward organization of the women's committee are to have charge of the canning of vegetables at the pier, and these canned goods will be sent to hospitals in the city.

Summer students at the University of Chicago have been recruited to the kitchen to be located in the sixth ward headquarters of the women's committee, 218 East Fifty-fifth street. Mrs. Alfred Hope is in charge of this.

One hundred of the prettiest and cleverest girls of Evanston have guaranteed to supply the community kitchen in that town with materials for preserving, so that no Evanstonian fruits or vegetables need go to waste. These farmettes are members of the "Girls' League of Evanston," of which Miss Marjorie Valentine is director and Mrs. U. S. Grant president. Every girl has pledged herself to be ready at a moment's notice to go and pick any garden produce which otherwise would spoil in family garden tracts. Later on when the farmers are short of picking the girls will be ready to help them, and will take their pay, they declare, in garden "truck" which they will turn over to the community kitchen.

Rabbis Protest
Nationalization
of Palestine

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Opposition to the movement to nationalize Palestine by the Jews was expressed yesterday in resolutions passed by the central conference of American rabbis, which closed a seven days' session. The meeting was held at the B'nai B'rith club, where the rabbis of the United Synagogue of America, New York, were in session. The resolutions expressed appreciation of the declaration made by Mr. Balfour in behalf of the British government offering Palestine to the Jews as an evidence of good will. They expressed satisfaction with help given to facilitate the going of Palestine to Jews who through economic necessity or political or religious persecution desire to settle there, but they opposed the plan in the Balfour declaration which said, "Palestine is to be the homeland for the Jewish people."

Rabbi Louis Grossman, Cincinnati, was selected president and all the officers of the conference were re-elected. There were several changes in the executive committee. The new committee is: G. G. Fox, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. N. Calish, Richmond, Va.; Ephraim Fritsch, New York; G. Deutsch, Cincinnati; Max J. Merritt, Evansville, Ind.; Jacob Singer, Lincoln, Neb.; W. H. Finestriber, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Morgenstern, Cincinnati; W. Rosenau, Baltimore; Joseph Stolz, Chicago; and David Lefkowitz, Dayton, O.

The next conference will probably be held in Cincinnati.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

MIRIAM: WITH AN EYEBROW brush or a small tooth brush, night and morning brush your eyebrows to promote their growth and train them into shape. If they are thin, rub yellow vaseline into them before brushing. Be careful not to let any of the vaseline get into the eyes, as it is most irritating to them.

MRS. K. M.: YOU CAN PROTECT your heels from blistering if you strap narrow strips of copperplate across them diagonally, so that the friction comes from the plates, rather than on the skin.

ALINE: THE PROPER POSTURE in walking and standing is to lean straight ahead or even slightly toward, rather than outward. In standing the feet should form two sides of a square. By practicing walking on a straight chalk line drawn on the floor the habit of leaning straight forward can be acquired.

PAULINE FREDERICK

Up to Her Old Tricks of Singing and Repenting Most Decoratively.

Bright Sayings
of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in thirty days for the story of my mother's death. The story must never have been printed in any newspaper or magazine. Please send to the Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

Edith asked her brother if he would please bring her sandals. He immediately got up and said, "Sure, don't mind always do everything for ladies!" A. J. F.

Edith and her little playmate had been to the 10 cent store to purchase rings. She appeared holding up a little hand for my admiration. The ring had a wonderful "diamond" setting. "Did Grace buy a ring, too?" I asked.

"O, yes," said Edith, "but hers has no light on."

Fred was all bitten up by mosquitoes so his mother thought sand water would be good to relieve the irritation, and giving him 10 cents sent him to the corner drug store to get some soda. He was gone quite a while, and when he came home he brought back a bottle of "soda water" and said, "Well, hurry up, I'm waitin' just as fast as I can." R. L. P.

Phyllis and Gerald were going to their grandmother's. Gerald kept running ahead of his sister, and after she had called several times for him to wait he turned around impatiently and said, "Well, hurry up, I'm waitin' just as fast as I can." R. L. P.

Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, permanent chairman of the women's committee of the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross, announces the formal opening of the big drive by ward chairmen and precinct captains on Chicago housewives today. Her message to the housewives is:

"Remember we are fighting a war of materials. It is your patriotic duty to place in the channels of commerce every available bit of metal and other waste material which is lying about your home. Save all waste for the Red Cross. Accept the paper coupon the junk man will offer you instead of money. Paste the coupons on the honor card which will be provided you and hang the card in the window where the peddler can see it whenever you have junk for sale."

Get
Your Digestion
in Shape

Many ailments are caused by stomach weakness. Faulty digestion leads to biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, sallow skin and eruptions. Maintain a healthy condition of the stomach and you will get rid of the chief cause of your sufferings. Do not neglect the laws of health. Keep stomach, liver and bowels in order by timely use of

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

There's Charm in
Her Sinning and
Her Repentance

Produced by Famous Players-Lasky.

Directed by Emil Chautard.

Maria.....Pauline Frederick
Princess Zilah.....Pauline Frederick
John Miller.....John Miller
Bob Gale.....Bob Gale
Warner Cooke.....Warner Cooke
Joseph Miller.....Joseph Miller
James Lafferty.....James Lafferty
Karl Dane.....Karl Dane
Florence Bernhardt.....Florence Bernhardt
Louis Reinhardt.....Louis Reinhardt
Maid in Maria's home.....Edith Elwood

By Mae Tinsie.

Beautiful and harried as is her wont, we have Pauline Frederick in "Her Final Reckoning." The theme is the old one of the sin that finds you out, with Miss Frederick as the repentant sinner. No one, I'll say, sins more decoratively or repents more engagingly than this dark haired, gray eyed lady.

And so it is in this picture. It is based upon a play and tells the sad tale of Maria, a gypsy girl. Maria is the natural daughter of a Russian nobleman. She inherits his wealth and, learning of his real regret for the betrayal of her mother, forgives him. She becomes affianced to one Prince Zilah, not, however, before she has engaged in a liaison with a count named Menko.

The count had never thought of marrying Maria until he learns she is about to wear orange blossoms for another. Then, however, awakening to the fact that he is missing something, he formally proposes and makes himself a nuisance that the lady sets her wits to work to get rid of. What she does to Menko is not pretty. What Menko does in revenge is not nice either, and it begins to look like the convent for Maria.

Her prince, however, after a lot of heavy work, decides to forgive and forget, and we leave them in each other's arms.

It's a regular Frederick thriller, pretty well acted and produced. Miss Frederick, if he may be said, shows more interest in her work than she did there for some time.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison—"Hit the Trail Holiday," with George M. Cohan.

BOSTON, Clark near Washington—"A Fool There Was," with Theda Bara.

CASINO, 88 West Madison—"The Road," with Monroe Salisbury.

CASTLE, State near Madison—"The Young Fellow," with Douglas Fairbanks.

CHRYSLER, 410 South Michigan—"The Glave of the Hun," with Charles Bickford.

ORPHEUM, State near Monroe—"A Desert Wolf," with E. E. Bennett.

EVERETT, 60 West Madison—"Tangled Lives," with Maceo Neale.

PIAHOUE, 410 South Michigan—"Frisco" government film in color.

ROCK, 83 West Madison—"The Road," with Theda Bara.

STAB, 60 West Madison—"Married in Name Only," drama.

WOLFE, 31 West Randolph—"The Kidnapper," with Dorothy Dalton.

CUT OUT THIS LIST!

Piggly
Wiggly Stores

PRESENT LOCATIONS:

1334 East 55th St. 910 East 63rd St.
316 East 58th St.
3527 West 12th St. 2938 Milwaukee Av.

Below find prices on a few articles which will give you some idea of the money saving you can make at the Piggly Wiggly Stores—you will find all of our prices uniformly low.

Meadow Oat Butter, in cartons, per pound	46c	Campbell's Assorted Soups, per can	9c
Blue Valley Butter, in cartons, per pound	46c	Pure Italian Olive Oil, quart can	1.75
Sunshine Laundry Soap, per bar	46c	Finest Yellow American Cheese, per pound	25c
Cryolene Soap, per bar	5c	Happy Yellow Green String Beans, large cans	10c
Sweetheart Soap, per bar	5c	Joe's Talcum Powder, tin	10c
Bureau & North Soap, per bar	5c	Best Coffee, fine drinking quality, per pound	20c
Large Ivory Soap, per bar	9c	Best Coffee, fine drinking quality, per 1/2 pound	10c
Beans, large can	15c	Angelus Macaroni, per package	8c
Pet Brand Condensed Milk, large size	10c	Thos. J. Webb's Coffee, 3-lb. can	32c
Carleton Condensed Milk, small size	10c	Thos. J. Webb's Coffee, 1-lb. can	27c
Borden's Peerless Condensed Milk, large size	10c	Fremont Whole Michigan Peaches, in heavy syrup, per large can	16c
Borden's Peerless Condensed Milk, small size	10c	U-No-No Yellow Cing Peaches, large can	19c
Hand Picked Navy Beans, per pound	13c	Red Cross Macaroni or Spaghetti, per package	9c
Grandma's Washing Powder, large size	14c	Snowdrift Shortening, No. 2, 2-lb. can	59c
Grandma's Washing Powder, small size	4c	Snowdrift Shortening, No. 4, 4-lb. can	1.16
		Snowdrift Shortening, No. 8, 8-lb. can	2.29

These Prices Good Friday and Saturday, July 5th and 6th

You help yourself from the refrigerator and shelves to nationally known standard food products. From the fruit stand you help yourself. A swinging price tag tells you the price of each article. A basket is loaned you while in the store. If you do not live in the neighborhood of one of the above stores, it will pay you to make a trip just to see the most wonderful store in the world. We are going to open other Piggly Wiggly stores as fast as possible.

U. S. Food License No. G68127

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Fish Prices.

People are constantly disturbed about fish prices. However, as far as I have experimented, none of the fish of the highest grade and cared for in the finest way is sold at wholesale prices to retail buyers.

Possibly our food administrators might publish two prices, not only "prices which retail dealers have to pay," but what retail dealers under different conditions have to get, or charge in order to handle different amounts of fish. The smaller the amount of fish handled the more, in general, a retailer has to charge. It is a matter similar to that of keeping boarders. The boarding house keeper has to have a certain number of people at the price she charges or she cannot pay her bills. Every boarder above that number makes for a sure profit.

A correspondent, J. C. K., writes: "I am enclosing a slip in reference to the price of fish today, which was in your paper this morning. You quote white fish from 16 to 17 cents. This morning the market was selling white fish from 30 to 33 cents a pound. Either your quotations are wrong or you do not publish the facts. If white fish cannot be purchased for 16 to 17 cents and the food administration are making these prices, the fish dealers should be gotten after in this district. Please look this up."

This sort of thing has been taken up about once a month in this column for some months now. J. C. K. should read, above the list of prices quoted on fish, the statement which shows what the retailers have to pay. It is there, and might be labeled as "the wholesale price." In every community there are a few reliable customers for fish. A retailer who buys one pound more than he is sure to sell has fish on his hands. Suppose he buys five pounds more than he sells, a low estimate, and he will lose, if he pays 16 cents a pound, at least 80 cents. He has to provide for that loss in the price he charges.

Suppose a dealer is not willing to take any fish that is sent him, but sends a man to the wholesale dealer in fish to pick out choice specimens, and take them back. He must then pay for that man's time and the cost of his transportation. If anybody can find that transportation charges are decreasing I should like to know where. From my own experience in going to central fish markets, and carrying fish home, I have long since come to the conclusion that I save money by paying twice as much a pound for good fish, if I can get them, two blocks from home.

One of the best retail markets is out of the central district, but on the way to two different railroad stations. Its trade is preponderantly suburban. Men on their way home from work; men who like fish and are not necessarily commuters, but come to town frequently, buy here. If, however, they had to come here just for the fish, and counted their time and the expense of getting to this store, they would undoubtedly think it cheaper to pay 10 cents a pound more to those who would bring the fish to them.

Oregon Art Gallery
Links the Country
and City Together

BY ELEANOR JEWETT.

When the gallery of paintings and sculpture was opened yesterday at Oregon, Ill., a step forward was made in the nationalizing of art. And possibly the first link in the chain that will bind more firmly together the interests of country and city is being forged in this little town.

The gallery at Oregon is established in the library building. The gallery is long lit by a white glassed opening in the roof. The walls are hung with dark green burlap. At one end is installed an electric fan, the gift of Mrs. Frank O. Lowden.

For the main the artists are members of the colony on the bluff which overlooks Rock river, and is guarded by the titanic statue of Black Hawk, by Lorado Taft. A portrait sketch of Mr. Clarkson bearing the inscription, "A mi querido amigo, Clarkson," painted by Scovel, is unique. "A Souvenir of Italy," by Frederick C. Bartlett, is lovely. Ralph Clarkson has three portraits—one, of former Judge Dickinson, he considers among the best he has painted. "Emerald Lake," "October Landscape," and "Landscape—California," by Oliver Denner Grover, are canvases full of a rich, generous color.

Soft toned, mystic with calm, are the pictures by Charles Francis Browne. "Beautiful is Lombardy Poplars" and the house of summer lies over the landscape of "A Summer Day—Oregon." Three paintings by Frank V. Dudley bring to mind the exhibit held this spring at the Art Institute, where the charm of the dunes was made manifest. "Flemish in the Little Canyons," by the Young Sculptor, by W. A. Harper, interesting are "Growing Land," by Ethel L. Coe, "The Mill Road" and "Rock River Valley," by W. C. Brownson; "Up the River," by Leo Maclellan; "The Cabage Patch," by William Wendt, and "Winter on the Rock River," by Albert H. Schmidt.

Of the sculpture the group of "The Blind" by Lorado Taft, is touching. "Mary," the head of an infant, is in another vein. Kathleen Beverly Ingles has a portrait bust of Mr. Clarkson. Charming are the heads, "Marguerite," "Dona," and "Nadine" from the chisel of Leonard Cornille. Nellie V. Walker has three pieces, "Her Son," "The Secret," and a study for the chisel of Kookuk Monument to be erected at Kookuk. The "Dancing Girl," by Agnes V. Fromen, is a graceful figure. Herman A. MacNeil, Grace Potter Vonnob, and Evelyn B. Longman are represented.

Picnic Luncheons.

Picnic luncheons, installed by Mrs. William Denison Morris in the Food for France shop at 28 South Wabash avenue, are being served from 11 to 2 daily. Wooden plates, paper tablecloths and napkins give the true conservation atmosphere, and the volunteer waitresses in Normande caps and aprons make the luncheon quite effective. Mrs. George C. Hixon, Mrs. Norval H. Pierce, and Mrs. Gilbert Fitz-Patrik are in charge today.

Order
Today
Douglas Oil

For Salads — It is better than olive oil.
For Shortening — You won't want butter once you try a Douglas Cake. And it is just as good for seasoning.
For Frying — The de luxe fat, delicate and digestible. Doesn't absorb taste or odors—you can use it again and again.

has it in stock or can easily get it for you. Get the valuable Douglas Recipe Book by writing us or our selling representative.

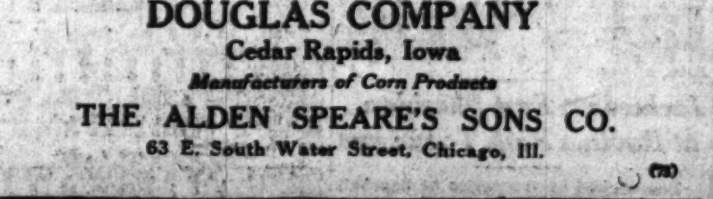
DOUGLAS COMPANY

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Manufacturers of Corn Products

THE ALDEN SPEARE'S SONS CO.

63 E. South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.



AMUSEMENTS

CORT SUMMER PRICES Next Mat. Sat.

MARIE CAHILL

IN A JOLLY COMEDY WITH BONDS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Roxa & Sat. Mat. 5c to \$1.50 (Chap. Sat. 25c)

AMUSEMENTS

WOODS THEATRE

FRIENDLY ENEMIES

MAT. TOMORROW AT 3:15

The Pearl Shop

Jewelry of great beauty.

Each piece is distinctive—an original Frederick's production. Australian fire and black opals, in green and guinea gold and enamel mountings. Brooches, in valieres and rings.

\$20 to \$50 to \$100

Chinese jade with its wonderful color—no other green is like it—set in mountings of yellow gold, silver with gold applied, and all silver. Rings, brooches, pendants, in valieres.

\$5 to \$85

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

White gold rings and brooches set with diamonds, sapphires and Frederick's pearls.

\$20 to \$100

SOC
Ente

HUNS PRAISED AT FUNERAL OF D. N. WALLACE

Seymour Stedman Star
at a Nonpatriotic
Gathering.

There was one spot in Chicago where the spirit of the Fourth of July did not reach, yesterday. There were fifty men and women gathered at a meeting where not one flag was shown, nor a single patriotic word spoken, nor song sung.

Instead, the Germans were praised for their "kind treatment" of captured soldiers, revolutionary mutinings were passed carefully, and a man who deserted his comrades on the western front and was later convicted as a traitor to the United States was eulogized.

It was at the funeral of Daniel N. Wallace in the Western Chalmers and Undertaking rooms at Randolph street and Michigan avenue. Wallace died June 28 in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was serving a sentence of twenty years for urging young men of draft age to refuse to fight. Wallace was arrested numerous times for seditious utterances and for publishing a book, "Shanghaied into War," in which he claimed to have been recruited into the British army by misrepresentation.

Seymour Stedman, socialist and a repeatedly unsuccessful political candidate, was a star in the unusual and nonpatriotic celebration. He, like other speakers, guarded his words carefully, referring to "enemies" who were in the funeral audience. He was understood by this to mean secret service operatives. In describing the "greatness" of the late convict, he became surprisingly blunt, however.

"Wallace, like many other young men, was infected with the 'cocaine' carried by the newspapers," he said. "He was told that the Germans in the United States were noble and peaceful citizens, and that in Germany, however, they were ferocious. He read and believed this and then enlisted in the British army."

"He fought and was captured. And behold when he came to consciousness he found himself in a clean hospital, his wounds cared for with antiseptics. He found that the Germans were kind to their prisoners."

Later, referring to the sentence given Wallace by Judge Martin J. Wade of Davenport, Ia., after a jury had convicted him under the espionage act, Stedman said:

"It was a brutal sentence, passed by a prejudiced judge. God has mine, rats, mice, hares, and lice. Among men he did not differentiate so greatly between types. But there are men whose very presence seems to poison the atmosphere. Some of this type reach high positions. That was the case with the judge who sentenced Wallace and then he passed the brutal sentence."

Cassius Cook, who has been indicted under the espionage act for his activities in the "league of humanity," of which he was secretary and Wallace president, also praised him.

He told the audience that he was out on bonds for the same offense committed by Wallace and grinned as he said it.

Collared but Monocled.

Herr von Liebig, "radical" musician, collarless, monocled, with long hair and a shaved neck, offered to play the piano for the entertainment of the mourners. He asked what the audience wished to hear and receiving no answer decided out loud that Beethoven's "Death of a Hero" was appropriate.

There were no religious ceremonies connected with the funeral, as it was explained that, although Wallace had been raised a Catholic, he cast aside religion within a year of his death. The body was cremated at Rosehill. Payment was made possible by a collection taken up among the mourners.

Mandel Brothers
Fourth floor

Prominent among
new, chic models:
White baronette
satin skirts



at 14.75
In the height of the vogue
—and in all regular sizes
for women and misses. As
pictured. Fourth floor.

SHRAPNEL

The Conrad Malte-Brun gold medal has been awarded to Capt. Lawrence Martin of the military intelligence branch, executive division, general staff. Notification to this effect has been conveyed to Capt. Martin by the secretary of the Societe de Geographie de France. Proclamation was made by the assembly general of the society in Paris and was predicated upon Capt. Martin's studies of the glaciers of Alaska. Capt. Martin has charge of the chief of staff's map room. Last year he was assistant to the senior instructor at the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan. Previously he was professor of physical geography at the University of Wisconsin. Capt. Martin spent several summers in Alaskan exploration.

In an effort to raise funds for the purchase of an ambulance to send to France wives of the members of the Evanston Golf club dispensed ice cream and operated a trench kitchen and a score of booths which were placed at convenient distances about the golf course yesterday. About \$700 was obtained toward the fund, according to Mrs. W. H. Meyst, chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Anne W. Walker of the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented a flag to the department of patriotic education of the organization in a loyalty meeting in the Chicago Girls' club at 5024 Indiana avenue yesterday. The speech of acceptance was made by Mrs. N. I. Wiggins.

DRYS TO PLUMP THEIR VOTES IN EACH DISTRICT

Illinois drys are all set to play real politics in the primary campaign for the nomination of candidates for the legislature. Announcement was made yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, through State Superintendent F. Scott McBride, that there will be concentration of dry votes upon single candidates in each legislative district—or upon two candidates, where the situation permits—and that the anti-saloon forces will take full advantage of the piling system.

"Control of the next legislature, so far as concerns ratification of a dry amendment to the federal constitution, will be settled at the primaries in September," Supt. McBride said. "The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois is fighting for the one proposition, and that is ratification immediately upon the convening of the general assembly in January."

Supt. McBride expressed the opinion that the federal amendment will be ratified by the necessary number of states during the next winter. He pointed out that Louisiana, at a special election next month, will break the deadlock whereby ratification was defeated in May and that the governor of Louisiana has said that he will call an immediate extra session of the legislature for the sole purpose of voting on ratification.

The first day for filing petitions for legislative candidates is Saturday, July 13, at Springfield with the secretary of state.

Saturday store hours, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Other days 8:30 to 5:30.

BEITLER SLATED FOR SHRIEVALTY; PETERS AS RIVAL

Deneen Forces and Neutrals to Announce Their
Tickets Tomorrow.

Final action on the primary county slates of the county committee majority and of the Deneen forces will be taken tonight and tomorrow morning, so that they can be announced definitely tomorrow. In all but a few minor spots the tickets have been completed.

For sheriff, the neutrals undoubtedly will slate Henry C. Beitler, former judge of the Municipal court, now living in the Twenty-fifth ward. The Deneen men have picked Charles W. Peters, formerly of the Fourteenth ward and now of the Twenty-fifth ward. He has been chief deputy sheriff for many years.

For county treasurer Bernard W. Snow of the Seventh ward, former alderman, is to be the neutral candidate. The Deneen nomination, very probably, will go to Isaac N. Poyell of the Seventh ward, although this is not to be settled finally until tonight.

For County Clerk.

For county clerk the neutrals are to slate Charles G. Blake of the Thirty-second ward. John F. Devine, who was public administrator during Governor Deneen's term, is to be the pick of the Deneen men.

For county judge Edwin A. Olson, who never has held a public office, will be slated by the neutrals. The word is out that State Representative Allan J. Carter of Evanston, son of Justice Carter of the Supreme Court, is to be the Deneen choice.

For president of the county board the neutrals will slate either Albert F. Keeney of the Twenty-seventh ward, former president of the board of local improvements, or former Ald. Walter J. Raymer, with the chances favoring the selection of Mr. Keeney. The Deneen committee men may slate Ald. Henry D. Captain of the Twenty-fifth ward.

Marshall May Oppose Olson.

The Deneen men unquestionably will slate Chief Justice Harry Olson for renomination as head of the Municipal court and the neutrals also may endorse Judge Olson. If they do not, Thomas Marshall, who was assistant state's attorney under John E.W. Wayman, may be the neutral candidate.

For judge of the Probate court, State Representative Frederick R. De Young of Harvey is considered the likely neutral choice. This place on the Deneen slate still remains open.

For the board of review the neutrals are likely to slate Perkins R. Base of Evanston, president of the Chicago real estate board. The Deneen slate place is conceded to former Ald. Lewis D. Silga of the Seventeenth ward.

RAIDERS CATCH GERMAN AND HIS SECRET, DEVICE

Now Leander Dreams
of Observing Machine
in Cell.

When dreams come true Leander Grundmann may shoot suddenly up in the air in a machine of his own contrivance and from a wooden platform of a strange device observe what is going on in Chicago. And possibly he may then write of those things to the monarch whose allegiance he has failed to forswear in spite of four years' residence in Chicago—Kaiser Bill.

Meanwhile, however, Grundmann will make his observations of Chicago from the basement of the Town Hall police station, where he is being held as a dangerous alien enemy prior to examination by federal authorities. And his dream machine will continue to rest in the squadroom of the Town Hall station—that is, unless some copy of an acquiescent disposition decided that it is just the thing for a dream form for his wife.

Home Raided.

Grundmann and his machine were seized yesterday when Detectives Cudmore, Houlihan, and Rettig of the Town Hall station visited his home at 1214 Otto street. The visit was prompted by an anonymous letter which told that Grundmann was an alien enemy, who had spoken slightly of the United States and was busy experimenting with a strange machine.

The detectives found that the machine was only a model of a greater machine which Grundmann says he intends to build. It was about five feet high, conical in shape, with a base eighteen inches in diameter.

It stood on a wooden base to which was attached a rudder about one-third the size of the machine. A dynamo and a parachute attachment completed the contrivance. The whole machine greatly resembled a wire dress form.

"What's this for?" the detectives asked Grundmann.

"It goes straight up in the air, carrying a man with it. The parachute keeps him up and he can make observations before it comes down," explained Grundmann.

"Observations of what?" asked the detectives.

"Just observations," was the reply.

Place to Dream.

The detectives continued to question, but Grundmann became alarmed.

"There's no harm in it," he said. "I dreamed of this, and I started to make a machine, following out my dream."

"Well, we'll give you a nice quiet place to dream in," replied the detectives, and Grundmann was taken to the station.

Miss Annie Bedeneck, employed by Grundmann as a domestic, was also apprehended and held at the Sheffield avenue station awaiting investigation by United States agents.

Grundmann is a waiter in a saloon at Diversey parkway and Halsted street.

CONVICT FLEES FROM HONOR FARM.

The Chicago police have been asked to search for John Malone, alias Murray, who escaped from the honor farm of the federal penitentiary yesterday.

BOY PLUNGES TO DEATH FROM A STOLEN TAXI

One death and several injuries resulted from automobile accidents yesterday. The list of victims follows:

The dead:

Edward Kennedy, 17 years old, 7001 South Racine avenue, fell from the running board of a stolen yellow taxi, striking on his head, and died on the way to hospital.

Violent Fall, 16 years old, 2349 West Ohio street, cut and bruised when struck by an automobile at Oakley boulevard and Ohio street.

Samuel Helas, 857 North Oakley avenue, mail carrier, bruised and cut when hit by auto as he was alighting from a Milwaukee avenue car.

Young Kennedy with Rudolph Cysle of 3620 South Paulina street, and Francis Ragan of 6643 South Bishop street, both 21 years old, stole a Yellow taxi cab at Thirty-fifth street and Aialand avenue. They were driving west in Thirty-fifth street when Kennedy lost his balance and fell to the street, his head striking the pavement.

The other two boys picked him up and started for the county hospital, but their motor went "dead." They hailed another motorist and transferred the dying boy to his machine, but he died before the hospital was reached.

At the hospital Cysle and Ragan were arrested and locked up at the Marquette police station.

The machine which hit Violent Fall was owned and operated by William Irving of 104 North La Salle street. He stopped immediately, picked up the girl, and took her to her home.

WANTS PROPERTY OWNERS' VIEWS ON LINK CONTRACTS

Mayor Thompson and M. J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, will have a conference today on the question of awarding contracts for the completion of the Michigan avenue boulevard link project.

Bids for the work have been received by the board. These total more than \$5,000,000, far above the original estimates for the job, which were made before the war and when the prices of material and labor had not started skyward.

"The bids are high," said Mr. Faherty yesterday, "and if we wait the prices may go higher. There is no doubt about the necessity for completing the project, but I want to talk it over quite a lot before contracts are awarded."

"The property owners in the assessed area may have to pay about double the cost of the improvement shown by the original estimates. I believe we ought to have an expression from them on this before the contracts are awarded."

"It would be a crime not to go ahead with the improvement, but I want to see how the property owners feel about it before any further action is taken."

The work of tearing down and moving buildings in Michigan avenue and Pine street is nearing completion. The contract for the substructure of the double level bridge has been awarded, and some of the paving work is under way. Mr. Faherty said to have these done and the balance of the work left uncompleted during the war would bring about a chaotic condition among property owners.

Beginning tomorrow, July 6, the Store will close Saturdays during July and August at one o'clock.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Doing Some Things Better

PROGRESS in manufacture has been made chiefly by attempting what was supposed to be impossible.

The demands of this Store for improved merchandise have been a notable incentive for ingenuity in almost every industry.

Children's Free Knitting Classes

EVEN if the girls under sixteen cannot serve in many of the needed war time activities, every school girl, no matter how young, can learn to knit!

Socks and Sweaters for Soldiers and Sailors

can be made in vacation days, and the Fancy Goods Section, on the Third Floor, offers free instruction in all the latest methods of knitting for the Red Cross. All school children are invited; the space is cool and well lighted; hours: 8:30 to 4:30. Third Floor, South Room.



An Array of Delightful Cotton Frocks

\$5.75 to \$15

VOILES and organdies are the fabrics and the styles are such as will be worn by women who make trim and charming appearances on country or city verandas, or wherever well-dressed people gather during Summer hours.

Colored-barred organdie makes a delightful frock, sketched at the left and trimmed with ruffled white organdie collar, cuffs and pocket facings. \$15.

All white organdie is developed into a charming frock with scalloped shawl collar, cuffs and double skirt bands. Price \$10.

A trellis and vine pattern traces its way over white voile, in the frock sketched at the right, made with lawn collar, cuffs and tucked lawn vestee. \$8.

Color-plaided voile is used for a frock with large white organdie collar and tucked skirt. Price \$5.75. Sixth Floor, Wash Room.



Jolly Assortments of Vacation Clothes for Little People

THE Juvenile Floor—the Fourth—is so well arranged that a long list of "Shopping Needs" should be readily accomplished in these Sections. Summer days are play days for children, and clothes that will stand the strain of play hours have been amply provided.

Smocks Are Cool, Serviceable and Artistic

The Juniors' and Girls' Section is showing them in a great array, colorful, well cut, charming in their hand embroidered touches. One that particularly recommends itself for warm weather wear is of sheer white voile, smocked in color on straight, loose sleeves and pretty yoke and collar. Laced at the neck with white silk. Sizes 6 to 14 years. \$5.95.

Chambrays and Ginghams Are Approved Fabrics for Frocks

The completeness of the assortment for girls of 6 to 14 years will interest any Mother. There are dainty plaid ginghams, with simple white lawn collars, pocket facings and novel cuffs, made

Dainty Undergarments from the Philippines

Hand embroidered and scalloped with all the care that characterizes "grown-up" garments, these little Petticoats, Nightdresses, Slips and Drawers will delight Mothers who love simply made, dainty

Nightdresses—hand scalloped edges on yokes and sleeves, \$1.95.

Princess Slips—scalloped on neck, armholes and skirt edge, beautiful hand work, \$2.25.

Drawers—made bloomer style, with hand scalloped and dot embroidered trimmings, featherstitched, \$1.35.

"Gertrude" Skirts—Hand scalloped and hand made, \$1.65.

Three Remarkably Good Blouses at \$2.25

WOMEN who usually pay more will find interest in these styles. In the usual order of things, we would have had to mark them higher. As a week-end offer they should receive immediate attention.

Panel frosted—a voile Blouse sketched at the right is trimmed with many fine tucks on fronts and front panel. Collar and panel front are edged with flower-embroidered organdie bands.

Embroidered—as to fronts and lace edged as to collar and cuffs, comes the Blouse illustrated at the left. Organdie makes a third Blouse, specially priced at \$2.25, and trimmed with cluster tucks and a double breasted front. Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

Plenty of Misses' Good White Skirts

\$3.75 \$5 \$7.50

FOR every Summer need—tennis and golf, dancing and boating. Skirts that are as practical as one could wish, designed for many successful trips to the laundry, and Skirts of finer fabrics, also washable, that are suited for fine wear. The assortment is particularly complete at this time and will interest young women who are packing trunks for Summer resorts.

Smart, Shorter-length Wool Jersey Coats Reduced to \$12.75—Ideal for Summer. Main Section, Fifth Floor, North Room.

SECTION GENERAL MARKETS.

FUNKHOUSE SEIZED BY HOUSED, C

Mother Released
Once Before on
Corpus W

The charge that her husband, a former moral reformer, had been "hounded" by the police at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser was made by Mrs. John M. Lauer, Landlord of the Funkhouser Hotel, Saturday night last week within a month of the trial.

"I believe that the police were afraid to go to the Funkhouser," said Mrs. Lauer, "and they were afraid to go to the Funkhouser."

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

Landers' name was mentioned by Chief Alcock in his testimony this morning at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel, and his wife, who was charged with the murder of a woman in the Funkhouser Hotel.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

Spend Your Vacation
on a Farm
Be a Hoover Helper

* * 13

FUNKHOUSER AID SEIZED BY POLICE; WOUNDED, CHARGE

Mother Released Him
Once Before on Habeas
Corpus Writ.

The charge that her son, Fred Landers, a former morals inspector, has been "hounded" by the police to induce him to testify at the trial of Maj. Funkhouser and his two aids before the civil service commission was made last night by Mrs. John M. Landers of 1108 South Human avenue. Landers was arrested Saturday night for the second time within a month. He is being held incommunicado.

"I believe that the police have been representing my boy in the hope that he will be afraid to tell what he knows," said Mrs. Landers. "He was arrested on June 8 and was held four days before we could force the police to free him on bonds. Then we had to secure a writ of habeas corpus.

"Wednesday night as he was about to leave the plant of the Columbia Ice Cream company with a loaded truck two detectives walked into the place and arrested him again. He pleaded with them until they brought him to his home to get his coat and then they took him away. I have not heard from him since. I shall seek his release again tomorrow with another writ of habeas corpus."

First Charge Adultery.
The first case against Landers was upon a charge of adultery. It was continued until July 15 by Judge Sullivan.

Landers' name was mentioned on June 17 by Chief Alcock as one of the men with criminal records employed in vice work in the morals squad. His lawyer, Ferdinand Bader, said at night that in his opinion the police were arresting Landers so that the case might be introduced at the civil service trial to substantiate the charges of Chief Alcock that many of the vice squad men were of doubtful moral caliber.

Major on Stand Today.
Maj. Funkhouser will resume his testimony this morning at the trial of himself and his aids on Acting Chief of Police Alcock's charges of inefficiency, subordination, and failure to carry out orders.

It was openly asserted by the attorneys for the accused men that there will be little difficulty in giving an adequate answer to each of the acting chief's forty-one charges. Joseph O. Horney, morals inspector, and Hugh E. Horney, manager of properties, are the Funkhousers' aids under charges. The acting chief's charge that vice squad men were allowed to flourish during the period detectives were assigned to the major's office to make raids, is expected to be answered by court records showing that compared to the regular police department, the Funkhousers' detectives made raids and obtained convictions in hundreds of cases as against the regular force's dozens.

MRS. W. HESING, WIDOW OF LATE POSTMASTER, DIES

Mrs. Washington Hesing, widow of the late Washington Hesing, one time postmaster of Chicago, died unexpectedly at noon yesterday in her apartment at the Stratford hotel, Mrs. Hesing, who was 74 years of age, had been in ill health for the last five years, but the exact cause of her death has not been determined. An inquest is to be held today.

Mrs. Hesing was born in New Haven, Conn., where she became acquainted with Washington Hesing of Chicago, then a student at Yale. They were married in 1870, making their home in Chicago. Mrs. Hesing, the sister of the late Levi Z. Weil, president of the Adams Express company, came from an old American family and, for years, was active as a member of the Colonial Dames and the D. A. R. She also took an active interest in Catholic charities.

Her husband, at the time of his death, was publisher of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*. He was postmaster under President Cleveland and later was a candidate for mayor on an independent ticket, being defeated by Charles Harrison Jr.

Mrs. Hesing is survived by no near relatives. The body will be sent to New Haven for burial. Funeral services are in charge of Henry R. Green of 133 Oakdale avenue, whose wife is related to the Hesing family.

Neighbors Beat Up Man Who Beat Two Sisters

Manuel Yeo, 24, 1431 Larrabee street, was beaten last night after he tried to force his way into the home of Miss Marie Johnson, 1353 Sedgwick street, and beat the young woman and her sister, Elsie.

Yeo said he supposed he was at his home and when Miss Johnson answered the doorbell and ordered him away he struck her in the face. Miss Marie Johnson ran to the aid of her sister and was also knocked down. Their screams aroused the neighbors and they attacked Yeo and then turned him over to the police. He was charged with assault.

Auto Thieves Steal Two Cars at Oak Park Club

Automobile thieves visited the Oak Park Country club yesterday and drove away with the cars of two members.

HER 100TH FOURTH Mrs. Clarke Knits for Red Cross and Serbian Soldiers.



Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke

WOMAN AWAKES TO 100TH FOURTH; DOES HER "BIT"

Mary Elizabeth Clarke
Knits for Red Cross
on Great Day.

Mary Elizabeth Clarke of 1445 Chase avenue, Rogers Park, awoke from her slumber yesterday morning to realize that it was the most glorious Fourth of July in all the history of the United States except for that one unique day way back in 1776. Mary Elizabeth Clarke was immediately all enthusiasm. "I'm going to be in the big parade today," she announced to members of the family as soon as she could get them within hearing distance.

Nothing new in that, but—
Now, there was nothing so unusual in the fact that Mary Elizabeth Clarke intended to be in the big parade. Nearly everybody in Rogers Park had the same idea. And as to waking up to the most glorious Fourth, why there were one hundred or so millions of others who did the same thing. But—
When Mary Elizabeth Clarke opened her eyes yesterday morning it was the one hundredth time that she had seen the dawn of Independence day. Whereupon she gave an immediate demonstration of the virility of Americanism. From the moment that the sun rose until it set Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clarke was the most enthusiastic patriot of all the enthusiastic patriots of Cook county.

The enthusiasm of the kiddies next door was more hilarious, but don't get the idea for a minute that they enjoyed the day's celebration any more than did Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke.

Does Her "Bit."
Ever since war came Mrs. Clarke, who lives with her daughter, Marion Susan Clarke, and her grandson, Dr. Ward Greene Clarke, has been working for the soldiers. Every three weeks the woman who has seen one hundred Fourth's come and go has delivered to the Red Cross two sweaters, knitted with that perfection which women of nearly a century ago attained. Between times she has knitted socks for Serbian soldiers, and has made for the Red Cross six dozen wash cloths. Once a week, at least, she pays a visit to the headquarters of all the Rogers Park chapter.

Mrs. Clarke was born on Halloween, Oct. 31, 1817, at Warwick, R. I. Her husband was the Rev. Ethan Ray Clarke. They had eight children, four of whom are living. She came to Chicago ten years ago.

Man Near Death Shot by Woman Companion

Michael Flora, 30 years old, 2384 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, was shot and probably fatally wounded last night by Mrs. Veron Gargly, 28 years old, of the same address. Mrs. Gargly was taken into custody and is being held pending the outcome of Flora's wound. They came to South Chicago a month ago from Toledo and had been living together in a rooming house as man and wife.

YANK TUMMIES HIDING PLACE FOR FOOD HOARDERS

20,000,000 Overweight
Citizens Unpatriotic,
Says Doctor.

Contrary to all the rules of the food administration, 200,000,000 pounds of valuable fat are being hoarded in the United States in the too solid flesh of an obese population. Such is the assertion of Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters of Los Angeles, who will talk on the slogan, "Watch Your Weight," at the food conservation station at 2 p. m. today.

Dr. Peters is the chairman of the public health committee of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, where already her disciples among the club women have formed "Watch Your Weight" and "Anti-Kaiser" anti-fat classes, with charts arranged showing

the weight of each member and posted in the club rooms with daily black marks for any gaining of excessive fat.

Unpatriotic to Be Fat.
"There are at least 20,000,000 citizens in the United States who are overweight," Dr. Peters declared heatedly as she settled her own graceful proportions and opened her little book, "Diet and Health with Key to the Calories," which is illustrated with funny little drawings made by a 10 year old nephew. "You see I contend that it's decidedly unpatriotic to be fat."

be fat. All that fat and sugar which the obese consumed is needed for our boys in France and for the undernourished here at home.

"Calories! That's the secret! Count your calories and you'll be all right. The thin ones can get fat and the fat ones thin. Efficiency decreases in direct proportion as excess weight increases, and yet at present hundreds of thousands of individuals all over the United States are hoarding food for their anatomies that isn't doing them a bit of good."

New Lesson to This.
For an adult's proper diet fifteen to twenty calories per pound per day are required, according to Dr. Peters. She further states that it takes seven

pounds of lettuce to equal the caloric value of one piece of pie à la mode. Some of the recipes given in the anti-fat book include sweeping the floor, rolling the baby round the block, brushing the hair a good old fashioned 200 strokes night and morning, and trying the sometimes excruciating hot and cold bath method. Really a Britton is publishing the "Diet and Health with Key to the Calories." It is dedicated to Herbert C. Hoover.

Dr. Peters declares that Chicago is the fattest city she ever saw.

Spooks Have No Terrors for These Boy Burglars

Two boy burglars who had no superstitious fear of exploring underground rooms after dark, broke into the establishment of Gordon & Sons, 1827 South Halsted street, last night and carried away two watches, the property of employees.

Persons in the neighborhood who saw the boys running away, after their attention had been attracted by the crash of a broken window, notified the Maxwell street police.

Policeman Dies From Bulley Wound

Policeman John Mulhern, formerly of the Cragin station, died yesterday at St. Anne's hospital of wounds sustained July 1 when he accidentally shot himself.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



GREATEST JULY 4 ALSO IS SANEST; FEW ARE HURT

Stray Bullets Hit 2 in
Chicago; Girl May
Lose Life.

CHICAGO'S SANE RECORD

Dead, injured:
Firecrackers 0 1
Revolvers 0 2
Toy cannon 0 1

Reports yesterday from Chicago and elsewhere in the country showed that Fourth of July firecracker accidents have approached a minimum.

The useless custom that was responsible for a shocking number of deaths and fearful accidents a dozen years ago has been on the decline, especially in the last three or four years, and this year, which compiled lists of the dead and injured and agitated against the "fool habit" for two decades, finds that in this year, 1918, the list has dwindled to comparatively negligible size.

One in Chicago May Die

However, there may be one fatality in Chicago, due to the use of firearms. Elsie Zimmer, 9 years of age, was playing in front of her home at 2740 North Marshfield avenue when she was struck in the right breast with a bullet from a revolver which Arthur Bonning, 15 years old, of 2714 North Marshfield avenue, was firing promiscuously. She was taken to the Children's Memorial hospital, where it was said she may die.

Bonning Under Arrest

Young Bonning was arrested and taken to the Juvenile Detention home. A year ago he was arrested on the Fourth of July for having a revolver in his possession. His father told the police he had taken particular precautions this year to prevent the boy getting a pistol and could not explain how he came into the possession of one.

Frank Klammer, 11 years old, 1018 West Austin avenue, was wounded in the leg by William Pautsch of 1817 String street, who was celebrating with a revolver. The shooting occurred in the rear of Peter Britton & Sons, meat dealers, at 323 Pulaski street, where Pautsch is employed.

Nicholas Paul Quirk, 18 years old, of 704 Carpenter avenue, had his finger blown off and his thigh lacerated by the bursting of a toy cannon made by his brother Paul in the Lane High school.

Frank De Ballis of 2618 Taylor street may lose the sight of an eye as the result of the explosion of a firecracker he believed he had failed to light and was picking up.

Numerous small fires were reported, but none was serious.



More than 100 descendants of John and Priscilla Alden attended the annual picnic of the Alden kindred, held in Evanston. They adopted a resolution urging Secretary McAdoo to call the next war loan the Victory loan.

The Union League club gave a dinner to forty soldiers and sailors and thirty were guests of the Standard club. Many of the hotels also had parties for them. There were fully 2,000 men in uniform who visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' club in Washington street, near Wells.

About 3,000 residents of the Sixth ward attended the celebration in Washington park. The Eighteenth Ward Regular Democratic club had charge of the demonstration in Union park, and there was an estimated attendance of 5,000.

Patriotic speeches and songs took the place of the regular holiday golf at Jackson park. The seventh ward demonstration was held on the golf course.

Herbert Geuder of 2342 North Hamilton avenue died suddenly while watching a patriotic parade in Belden avenue.

Irving Park held its sixteenth annual celebration at Independence park. The features were a flag raising, athletic events, community singing, and a concert by a jackie band. Among the speakers were Sergt. Samuel B. Barre, on leave from the west front, and Bohumil Kral of the Bohemian society.

For the first time in twenty-seven years the Union Jack was flown with the Stars and Stripes at the celebration of the Scots at Riverview park.

Sheridan road, between Greenleaf

AUTOIST BEATEN, TRYING TO CROSS FOURTH PARADE

Runs Down a Boy as
Poles March on
47th.

The Fourth of July holiday brought its usual crop of fights, mishaps and sudden deaths.

Most serious of these affairs was a row brought about by Eli Chaplain of 1451 West Forty-seventh street attempting to drive his automobile through a parade of Polish-Americans on Forty-seventh street and Hermitage avenue. Joseph Ceava, 6 years old, of 4717 South Hermitage avenue, was hit by the machine and received injuries which may cause his death.

The paraders turned on Chaplain, and he was severely beaten and bruised before two policemen of the New City police station arrived to rescue him. He was looked up and will be held for the outcome of the child's injuries.

Alexander Janiszewski of 1010 North Wood street was killed, and his companion, Tony Radzickowski of 1433 North Wood street, severely injured at night when hit by a street car on Milwaukee street and Commercial avenue. The two men were walking along the car tracks near Macon street, when the car came up from the rear, running them down.

Knife in Use.
Two men are at the bedside of a hospital after a duel over a girl. They are Sorenson Scherme, 26 years old, of 9456 Commercial avenue and Andrew Garkovich, 23 years old, of 9441 Ewing avenue. The fight occurred at Ninety-fifth street and Commercial avenue.

The girl over whom the row started and her name was not learned.

Herman Weiman, 65 years old, of Desplains, Ill., was instantly killed on the Northwestern tracks at Edison Park, where he was employed as a crossing man.

Falls from Wagon.
Isidore Goldman of 1254 Hastings street was severely cut and bruised when he fell from his wagon at Ogden and Western avenues. He was taken to the county hospital.

Mrs. Bernice Zielenki of 1559 Girard street, a widow, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday in her home while preparing breakfast for her two children.

They Took His Saw, but He Sawed Way Out of Jail

When Frank Bromberg, 1317 Twentieth street, was put in a cell at the Desplains street station yesterday, after being searched thoroughly, what he said to have been a kit of burglar tools and a steel saw were taken from him. Five hours later he was found to have sawed his way out.

The Tim Tribune

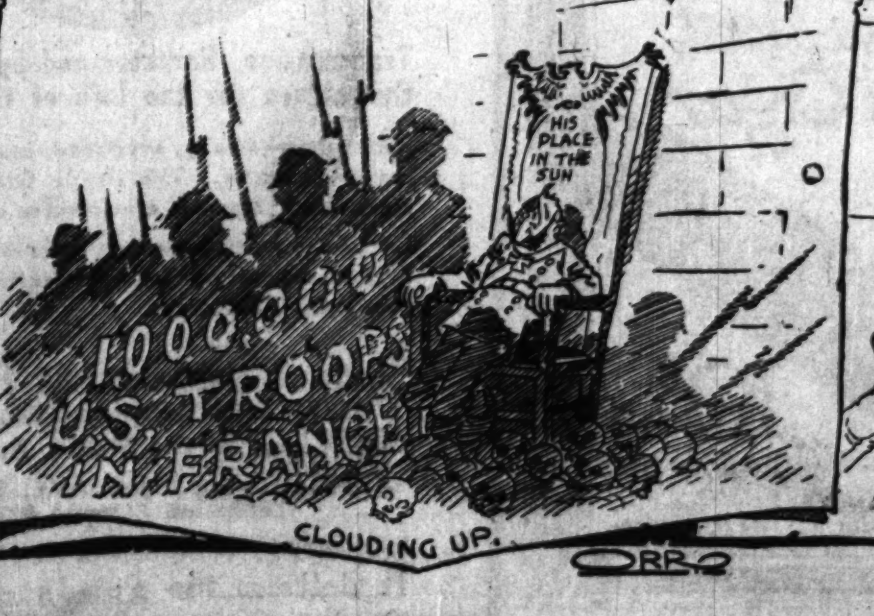
THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER
VOL. II JULY 5, 1918 NO. 83



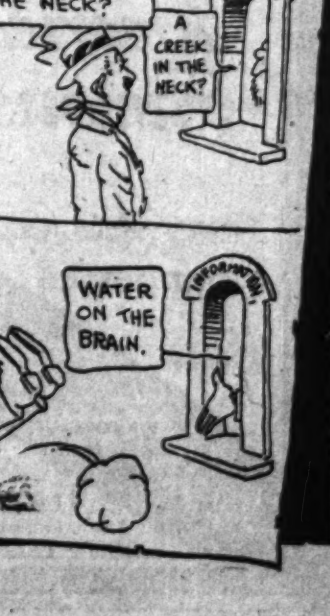
SPORTS



EDITORIALS



COMICS



CITY'S HORDES OF ALL BLOODS EXALT LIBERTY

Melting Pot Helps
Consecrate Day
of Freedom.

Chicago's cosmopolitan millions celebrated Independence day with a fervor and a resolve not equalled since the original Fourth of July when a group of Americans signed their names to a document which meant liberty for America and was destined to a sage freedom for the world.

In scores of groups throughout the city and the suburbs they made of it a patriotic hour much more than a holiday. In groups of a few hundred and in groups of tens of thousands they renewed their allegiance to the flag and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with bared heads and inspired voices. They brought together large and small American flags in numbers never before seen in Chicago.

In great outdoor meetings they listened to the eloquent message of President Wilson, and when the last words were read, the appeal to make this Independence day "the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the peoples of the world," there were cheers which from meeting to meeting were heard throughout the city.

Swarm to Parks.
Chicago's melting pot population swarmed to the parks for patriotic demonstrations. An observer from an elevated train passing through the congested districts must have noted the deserted porches and yards which, on an ordinary summer holiday, are crowded.

The residents had gone to march in parades, to listen to patriotic speeches, to salute the flag of the United States, to pledge their loyalty to America. So thick were the people in the parks that the pathways seemed like Saturday afternoon on State street. Under the trees were thousands of babies, getting their first taste of Americanism. It was estimated that 500,000 persons of foreign birth or parentage listened to the speech of President Wilson, for it was read at all of the meetings.

German Feigns Loyalty.
Not alone the representatives of the nation expressed by Germany celebrated Independence day. In Lincoln park one of the largest meetings of Americans of German birth ever assembled in Chicago pledged allegiance to the American cause.

At the close of the meeting Paul F. Mueller presented resolutions, which, after reciting the loyalty and devotion of German citizens in the past, reaffirmed their every contribution to the United States, and our absolute faith in and devotion to the democratic idea and the form of government we live under. We solemnly pledge our fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor to the support of the United States and its government in the present war against the German government and for all future times and occasions.

More than 10,000 persons gathered for the parade in the park, and many more were in the park with their families.

Swedes Back America.
About 15,000 persons of Swedish blood gathered for their meeting in Lincoln park. They, too, passed resolutions pledging their loyalty. They read in part:

"We solemnly pledge to our government and to its armed forces on land and sea the undying devotion of our hearts in every contribution to the sacrifice of blood and treasure required for the speedy and certain winning of the war. To President Wilson and the congress, charged with the tremendous responsibility of directing the nation's destiny in these momentous times, we tender assurances of our loyal and active support of all measures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

Other parts of the park held meetings of the Assyrians, the Rumanians, and the Finns—all with the one object of showing the world they are behind the Stars and Stripes and men in the firing line.

300,000 in Lincoln Park.
It was estimated by George T. Donoghue, chief engineer of the park board, that 300,000 persons visited Lincoln park during the day. It was estimated that 150,000 men, women, and children of the Czech-Slovak race plodded through Douglas park to the music of 100 bands. There were American flags in such numbers that when they were stacked about the speakers' platform they made a riotous sea of red, white, and blue.

Thousands of children wore foreign costumes in brilliant colors, red and yellow and white and green. They marched, chanting death to the kaiser in childish voices and enthusiasm. Their elders, men and women of the "turner" societies, and Bohemian lodges and unions and brotherhoods came out to show their devotion to their new flag and their new country. The melting pot was seething, boiling, and waiting vigorously and loudly.

Great Polish Meeting.
Another of the largest meetings of the day was that of the Poles at Jackson park, held following an enormous parade, at the statue of Kosciuszko.

Scores of flags, the Stars and Stripes, beside the silver eagle of Poland, surrounded the statue.

Thousands of Danes gathered at another meeting in the park, and a quarter of a mile away the citizens of Norwegian birth or parentage met in an enthusiastic gathering. The Danes were in another corner, and a meeting of Jews in still another part of

the park. In great banners, the Russians made it known that they were neither for the Bolshevik nor for the czar. They were for a democratic Russia and the cause of the allies.

More than 1,000 members of the Lithuanian Republican League participated in a parade on the southwest side, and closed the day with a picnic at Lyons.

Several hundred Japs took part in a city-wide demonstration. Their meeting was held on the wooded island at Jackson park. At the meeting of the Japs, the Lithuanian League marched along Michigan avenue to the park. The Greeks had a wildly enthusiastic gathering, with a parade from the west side.

At the Logan monument, where the French colony celebrated the tricolor mingled with the American colors. The flag was raised by Napoleon Pickard Jr., one of the survivors of the torpedoed President Lincoln. At the Beltsville in Grant park several hundred gathered.

There were community meetings as well as the foreign language meetings. Every small park and many school yards were filled.

SUBURBAN CELEBRATIONS

Kaiser Wilhelm was securely nailed in his coffin yesterday to the great profit of various war relief funds. The ceremony took place at Waukegan at the conclusion of Fourth of July exercises held in a wooded ravine, which during the day was named Moltke park in honor of the commander of the Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Postmaster Daniel Grady drove the first spike in the coffin. He said \$50 for the privilege, and those who followed him contributed for the pleasure of wedding one of the five hammers kept busy for five hours.

On the North Shore

Community celebrations were held in all north shore suburbs, the campus at Northwestern university serving as the chief gathering place in Evanston. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Maj. Henry Wagner were the speakers. There was community singing led by Prof. C. M. Moore.

In Winnetka there was a parade and a community celebration in which Dr. John M. Galle was the chief speaker. He read President Wilson's message.

There were field events for the children in Winnetka and also a program. In Glenview more than 300 soldiers and sailors were entertained by the citizens with dinner in the Skokie County club-bathing on the beach, field events, and receptions in homes in the evening.

25,000 in Austin Parade

Twenty-five thousand residents of Austin in the afternoon participated in a monster parade and celebration. The parade was held under the auspices of the State Council of Defense. While a number of nations were represented, the chief group who participated were of Italian birth or descent.

The parade was led by the grand marshal, B. Imundo. Among the characters which brought cheers were Jean of Arc, impersonated by Miss Frances Foley, 4520 West Washington boulevard.

Miss Merrie McInerney took the part of Columbia and Illinois was represented by Vivian Monahan, 4937 West End avenue. L. L. Mohr, clad in a red, white, and blue suit, attracted attention as Uncle Sam.

The parade reached the park at 3 o'clock, when a flag raising was held. Among the speakers were John D. Choop and Attorney Rocco De Stefano.

Other Celebrations

The Bryn Mawr celebration was held at Seventy-first street and Euclid avenue and was attended by 3,000 persons. A service flag with 128 stars for boys from the Eighteenth district was raised.

In South Chicago 15,000 Polish citizens from three church parishes joined in a celebration. In the afternoon the streets paraded to Eighty-fourth street and Marquette avenue, where the regular celebration was held. The flag was raised at 3 o'clock every whistle in South Chicago sounded and every bell in the place was rung.

Two thousand attended the celebration in Burnside. The late Thomas Green was the principal speaker. At South Dearborn 4,000 gathered at Trumbull park for the regular program, followed by boxing exhibitions by Jackie from the Great Lakes, Chicago, and a new of open air moving pictures at night.

The Windsor Park celebration was held in the Stone church gospel tent. Ship to Be Named Wheaton.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, and James F. Pershing, brother of Gen. Pershing, were the chief speakers in the community celebration in Wheaton. Mr. Hurley told the people the success of the shipping program is due to the patriotism of American workmen, 125,000 of whom now are employed in the shipyards as against 40,000 in 1917. He promised that next fall a freighter will be named after Wheaton.

HOPES IN PERIL

Man's Desires to Be Free Subject of President's Message to the Foreign People of the Country.

President Wilson sent out a message yesterday to the foreign people of the country. It is as follows:

You are met, my fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of that Declaration of Independence which marked the awakening of a new spirit in the lives of nations. Since the birth of our republic we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle for self-government spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of humankind. Year after year, within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won.

In all its old iniquity, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization of force and by a policy of falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon the civilized nations in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.

Against its threat the liberty loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them and no bribe of material well-being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before, and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never master the spirit of mankind. Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a state that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and oppressed by force have now begun to strike and arm themselves.

Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war, and now demand recognition for their just claims to autonomy and self-government. Representatives of these races are with you today, voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services in the common cause. I ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with them in making this our Independence day the first that shall witness the dedication of a nation to the dependence of all the peoples of the world.

Flag Raising at Virginia

by Allied Arts Red Cross

An Independence day flag raising ceremony was held yesterday morning at the Virginia hotel under the auspices of the Allied Arts Red Cross unit, led by Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, and Mrs. Edward Martin.

The president's four minute message was read by Clifford Arrick, who also made a brief speech.

Mrs. James F. Gillette led in the flag raising, assisted by Capt. Steele, U. S. A., and Lieut. Renard and Adj. Scholer of the French army.

Tom Thumb Wedding Marks 4th at Des Plaines

Des Plaines celebrated the Fourth with a "Tom Thumb wedding" where, in 1848, the first of the old, appeared as bride, and Louis Fintge, also 6, was bridegroom. The "wedding" was the culmination of a popular vote cast for various children's candidates. Citizens of Des Plaines paid 10 cents for the privilege of casting a vote, the funds being paid in addition to articles bought during the progress of the campaign, and 100,000 ballots were counted. The proceeds have been turned over to the war work council of Des Plaines.

FOODSTUFFS PLentiful IN OCCIDENT. William M. Hughes, Australian premier, says that, awaiting shipment in Australia, 2,500,000 tons of wheat, 2,500,000 tons of barley, and 2,500,000 tons of oats are on hand, and enough sugar to replenish depleted supplies of all allies.

During the day Gov. Lowden, with his party, went to the resting place of the late Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, and placed a wreath on the grave.

"The Ode to Kaskaskia," written by Wallace Rice, was read by Frederick Bruenger at Fort Gage, which overlooks Kaskaskia. At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

NEW YORK HOSTS STAGE GREATEST FREEDOM MARCH

110,000, Many Aliens, in All Day Parade; Daniels Predicts Victory.

New York, July 4.—Escorted by two squadrons of American airplanes, which in battle formation swooped and soared with the daring of giant eagles, 110,000 residents of this city, drawn from thirty-four nations, celebrated the Fourth of July this year by moving up Fifth avenue in the greatest "march of freedom" the world has known.

From morning until night this seemingly endless column of civilians and fighting men passed under the Washington arch and up the avenue, between solid walls of red, white, and blue, that all might see how steadfast and unshakable was the morale of America in the world war.

Even Germany contributed to the pageant, but possibly not the delegates whom Berlin would have selected, for over the division of loyal persons of German birth or descent flew a banner reading "Born in Germany but made in America."

Pledge Support to "Boys."

This "safe and sane" Fourth, which brought with it here hardly the pop of a firecracker or the flare of a rocket, was made not a day of frivolity but an occasion on which the "folks at home" might pledge to the "boys over there" that support that knows no faltering. As concrete evidence of support there were in the pageant Red Cross and Liberty loan floats, shipbuilders, and munition workers.

France and the other allies contributed men and floats. Great Britain supplied 300 of her warriors. Of the 125 or more floats, that which perhaps received the greatest applause was "Britannia," surrounded by wounded veterans of her home army and those from each of her colonies.

Among other floats eagerly greeted were those of the army and navy, the former showing a camouflage section of trenches, with soldiers operating a machine gun.

China is Represented.

China's new ship of state—"Democracy"—and the Philippine fleet, with such placards as "Manila hemp supports the U. S. navy," were included among other unique features.

In one national division there was only one person—Dinshaw P. Chudhai, said to be the sole Parsee Zoroastrian in the United States.

The Russian contingent, last in line, passed the reviewing stand at 7:10 o'clock tonight. It received a strong finale of the cheering that had never waned during the day.

Justice Stronger Than Fear.

The ideals of freedom and justice, enforced by the willingness to sacrifice of twenty-one nations, are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the armaments of Zeppelin, all the troops of the world, and more invincible than all the undersea assassins of Von Tirpitz. Secretary Daniels declared tonight in an Independence day address at the City college stadium.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, speaking in Tammany hall tonight on "The Work of Democracy," was given a great reception.

'WAR TILL BLACK FLAG OF KAISER FALLS'—LOWDEN

Chester, Ill., July 4.—Declaring the flag of England, France, and the United States shall fly side by side "until the black flag that Prussian autocracy has run up is driven from the sky," Gov. Frank O. Lowden, speaking here today, reviewed the early history of Illinois as it entered in Randolph county, around Kaskaskia, the first capital of the state, and Fort Gage.

The occasion was a celebration both of Independence day and the centennial anniversary of the statehood of Illinois.

During the day Gov. Lowden, with his party, went to the resting place of the late Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, and placed a wreath on the grave.

"The Ode to Kaskaskia," written by Wallace Rice, was read by Frederick Bruenger at Fort Gage, which overlooks Kaskaskia. At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

At the Cheater celebration Mr. Rice read his poem on "The Freeing of Illinois."

The Tribune Investors' Guide

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which The Tribune believes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the exercise of care in securing such information THE TRIBUNE assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be mailed privately to the inquirer. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

Colorado and Southern.
N. G. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Colorado and Southern railway has been controlled by the Burlington since 1904 and under that management its operating efficiency has increased. Fixed charges were covered more than twice in 1917. In the first three months of 1918 there was some decrease of net earnings, as on all railways; but it was not serious. The first six months of 1918 showed a net income of \$1,400,000, as against \$1,200,000 for the same period of 1917. The selling at 84, they yield 6 per cent. The refunding bonds, junior to the foregoing, and to about \$10,000,000 of divisional bonds, are outstanding to the amount of \$40,000,000. Selling at 71, they are on a 7 1/2 per cent basis. This issue is somewhat speculative. In poor years its margin of safety has been narrow.

Westinghouse Electric.
E. F. Westinghouse Electric increased its gross earnings by about 7 per cent in the year ended March 31 last, but its sales cost and taxes increased still more and operating profit declined about 11 per cent. Interest charges also increased. The surplus figured out at \$10.25 a share of \$40 par, compared with \$15.10 of a smaller amount of stock the year previous. The dividend on the \$1,998,700 of preferred stock was covered more than five times. Plant account was nearly doubled since 1914, at \$14,157,574. Some of this may have to be written off after the war. The \$70,813,950 of common stock has been on a 7 per cent dividend basis since January, 1917.

Laclede Gas.
C. H.—The Laclede Gas company earned \$4,800,254 gross in 1917, being an increase of 15 per cent over 1916, but net declined about 10 per cent to \$2,247,741. This figured out at 84 per cent on the \$10,700,000 of common stock, compared with 11 1/2 per cent in 1916. The decline was due to higher cost of coal and oil, also to government price fixing on byproducts. Interest charges were covered nearly twice. There was outstanding as of Dec. 31, \$10,000,000 of first mortgage and \$10,000,000 refunding bonds, \$3,850,000 of debentures, and \$2,500,000 preferred stock. The bonds are a high grade investment. Continuing contracts for coal and oil will prevent any great increase in operating expenses this year.

Chicago Union Station Bonds.
J. J.—Only \$30,000,000 of the authorized \$60,000,000 of Chicago Union station bonds have been issued thus far. The fact that they are unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by the Burlington, Pennsylvania, and St. Paul railways puts them in the class of conservative investments. At 84 1/2 they are a safe investment. Burlington railway first mortgage bonds sell on a 5.20 basis.

National Talking Picture.
F. M. Grand Rapids, Mich.—The National Talking Picture company has a patented device for operating a phonograph in connection with a film, making the actors in picture plays talk. Similar devices were in use five or six years ago, and as far as we know have not yet proved to be of much practical importance. The new stock is purely speculative till it has demonstrated some earning power. The authorized capital is \$200,000 of preferred and \$300,000 of common.

California Petroleum.
A. R. Bloomington, Ill.—The California Petroleum corporation is overcapitalized and there are 9 per cent of unpaid dividends accumulated on its preferred stock. Its preferred stock sinking fund is in arrears. The company's production of oil has been decreasing for several years, but the recent advances in price have increased earnings. Last year the preferred dividend was covered about one and three-quarters times. The full dividend rate of 7 per cent a year has just been resumed. The preferred stock is highly speculative.

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits.
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Customers' Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Savings Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Commercial Deposits, \$1,000,000.00
Total, \$3,000,000.00

Union Trust Company

Member Federal Reserve System
ESTABLISHED 18

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

PAPER CUTTER—ACCU-
tomed to cutting flat sheets
of printed stock for bindery;
\$50 per hour; bonus for prod-
uct; good man should earn
\$80 per week; nonunion;
night work. Apply at once.
Employment Dept., R. R.
DONNELLEY & SONS CO.,
781 Plymouth-st.

PAPER RULER—MUST BE ALL AROUND
man for steady position in union shop.
Address R. 12, Tribune.

PAPER JOGGERS—KERN,
MILLER CO., 430 W. 2nd st.

BATTERY MAN—TO MANAGE DEPARTMENT
in new plant; extra money offered
for good work; salary to \$300.
Address R. 222, Tribune.

PIANO MAKERS,
Piano installers, The Piano and Cabinet
Makers, steady work at highest wages paid
in trade. STUBBS PIANO CO., Hammond,
Ind., 30 minutes from Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHER—ONE WHO THOROUGH-
ly understands developing prints.
ALMER COOK & COMPANY,
109 N. Wabash-av.

Polishers—Two, to Work
on tubing, cutting down and buffing; steady
work.
SUNDERLAND MFG. CO.,
109 N. Wabash-av.

POTTER & JOHNSON MACHINE OPER-
ators—Positions out of town; exceptionally
high wages; steady work; overtime pay
set up men given preference. Address R. 309,
set up men given preference. Address R. 309,
set up men given preference. Address R. 309,

PRESS FEEDERS,
Eight experienced feeders for
Gordon and Universal
presses; no layoffs; will pay
\$16.50 per week for 4 weeks;
\$17.80 after that, with good
prospects to make more in a
short time.
TAPRELL, LOOMIS & CO.,
1727 Indiana-av.

PRESS FEEDERS,
Six, for cutting and creasing
presses; steady work; will
pay from \$19 to \$22.50 per
week to start, depending on
experience.
TAPRELL, LOOMIS & CO.,
1727 Indiana-av.

PRINTERS—EXPERIENCED FOR A DOWN-
town high class printing; steady
work; good wages. Apply 500 S. Wabash-
av. MR. HUNTER.

PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED
men; good wages. R. G. SALL CO., 4410 Ba-
venwood-av.

REPAIR MEN
on DeLo and Buick systems; bench and
garage work; also stock room men; factory
work; steady work; good wages. Apply 500 S. Wabash-
av. MR. HUNTER.

RUBBER STAMP MAKER,
Would consider having small plant. John-
son, 124 S. Wabash-av.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS—BROWN &
Sharpe Automatic; higher wages; steady
work; good wages. Apply 500 S. Wabash-
av. MR. HUNTER.

SHOE MAKERS,
SIDE LASTERS.
GOODYEAR STITCHERS.
HEEL TRIMMER.
INSOLE CUTTER.
INSOLE SORTER.
VAMPERS,
EDGE STITCHERS
and other experienced help in
fitting room.

Also young women with
power sewing machine ex-
perience. Steady work at
rates equal to and above the
average.
Apply Friday to employ-
ment department.
SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.,
314 W. Superior-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXPERIENCED OFFICERS
of Indian and Chinese. Flexible. Apply
R. 12, Tribune.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
Graduates—Two, mecha-
nically inclined, preferably
with machine shop ex-
perience, to learn to operate large
automatic machines, with the
idea of qualifying for execu-
tive positions; unusual op-
portunities. In applying state
age, education, and experi-
ence. Address KO 201, Trib-
une.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—TAKES CHARGE
of switchboard; good chance for ad-
vancement; steady work; good wages.
Apply 500 S. Wabash-av. MR. HUNTER.

TEMPERATURE LAYERS OUT
and in; steady work; good wages.
Apply 500 S. Wabash-av. MR. HUNTER.

TOOL BUILDERS AND FINISHERS,
Good wages; steady work. Apply at once.
HUMAN ST. & RUBBER CO., La Salle and 27th.
TIME STUDY MEN—EXPERIENCED
on Liberty motors. We want high class time
study men to determine piece
prices on Liberty motor parts.
You can help win the war by
working on our govern-
ment's most important weap-
on of offense and defense—the
Airplane motor. If you are
a red blooded, real man,
inspired by American ideals,
with desire to uphold Ameri-
can institutions and want to
help decide this war and are
a good workman, we want
you at once. We cannot con-
sider the application of men
already engaged on war
work contracts.
NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,
Station No. 20,
Indianapolis, Ind.

TOOL GRINDERS—FOR
small machine shop tools.
Apply
EXCELSIOR MOTOR MFG. &
SUPPLY CO.,
1820 N. Lawndale-av.

TOOL MAKERS
For small, accurate work, 381 E. Ohio.
TOOL AND JIG MAKERS.
First class men; good pay. 334 N. Ir-
ving-av.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—SMALL FAC-
tory; pleasant surroundings. Apply
R. 12, Tribune.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—PERMANENT
employment; pleasant surroundings; high
wages. Apply 500 S. Wabash-av. MR. HUNTER.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

TOOL DESIGNER—FOR JIG AND DIES,
acres, planer, power joint contract.
KAWNEER CO. CO.

TOOL DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN—EX-
perienced on agricultural implement work
out of city; give experience, and sal-
ary expected. Call at Room 228, 2nd
Monroe-st. Ask for Mr. PIENKOWSKI.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS—FIRST CLASS;
good wages. Address Y M 234, Trib-
une.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

SALESMEN—TO WORK IN CHICA-
go. Direct representatives of well known
firm of high grade electrical equip-
ment. Extraordinary opportunity ex-
isting in this city. Good salary and
commission. Proven ability in salesmen-
ship. Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—AN OLD AND WELL KNOWN
Chicago bank can use six, who must have
\$2000 per week on a proposition made
because of the prestige and stability of the
bank. Extraordinary opportunity exist-
ing in this city. Good salary and com-
mission. Proven ability in salesmen-
ship. Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

SALESMAN—MR. SALESMAN WE HAVE
a permanent position for a man of forceful
personality. Ability to take proposition
you ever saw. If you are a live wire, between
12 and 13, you can make \$1000 per week.
Write describing experience. Address D 482,
Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

ONE OF CHICAGO'S GREAT-
EST CORPORATIONS HAS
FOUR VACANCIES IN ITS
ADVERTISING DEPART-
MENT.

COPY MAN.
EXPERIENCED IN NEWS-
PAPER CAMPAIGNS, BOOK-
LET PREPARATION, AND
PRINTING.

ARTIST.
WHO IS GOOD AT LAY-
OUTS AND LETTERING FOR
NEWSPAPER ADS.

RESEARCH MAN.
FOR FIELD INVESTIGA-
TIONS AND RESEARCH
WORK.

SALESMAN.
OF A HIGH STANDARD
AND EDUCATION, WHO IS
ABLE TO MEET AND HOLD
THE ATTENTION OF BIG
MEN.

TO THOSE WHO CAN FILL
THESE POSITIONS THIS IS
A LIFETIME OPPORTUNI-
TY. PLEASE WRITE, STAT-
ING AGE, EXPERIENCE,
DRAFT CLASSIFICATION, IF
ANY, AND SALARY EX-
PECTED.

ADDRESS K L 402, TRIB-
UNE.

TRUCKING,
and
WAREHOUSE
OTHER WORK.

No experience required.
Good pay. Excellent work-
ing conditions.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

MEN—STRONG AND ACTIVE,
NIGHT WORK, to do truck-
ing and handling of paper
products; excellent working
conditions in cool work-
rooms; 86c per hour; 5 nights
a week; time and one-half
for overtime. Apply at once.
Employment Office, R. R.
DONNELLEY & SONS CO.,
21st and Calumet-av.

WANTED—COLORED LA-
borers for foundry work.
Reasonable board and room.
Steady employment. Good
wages. Apply or write
HART-PARR COMPANY,
Charles City, Iowa.

LABORERS
for general factory work and
receiving department.
EDISON ELECTRIC
APPLIANCE CO.,
5680 W. Taylor-st.

MEN—FOR SELECTING AND
general warehouse work.
Good wages. Good working
conditions. Great Atlantic &
Pacific Tea Co., 441 W. 39th-
st. Mr. Diamond.

MEN—YOUNG TO TRAVEL FOR LARGE
corporation doing a big business
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

MEN—FOR PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

PACKING ROOM FOREMAN
Must be experienced checker for hardware
and paint. Good wages. Apply at
once. Address R. 12, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

YOUNG MAN!
We can place you in a busi-
ness which is useful, inter-
esting, and profitable. We
have the largest plant in the
world for the manufacture
of telephone equipment.

There are several openings in
our telephone switchboard
installation branch for young
men 18 years and over.

No experience necessary.
Liberal salary to start; good
prospects for advancement.

Our new proposition is un-
usually attractive.

Write or call 8 a. m. to 5
p. m.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
INC.,
417 S. JEFFERSON-ST., 4TH
FL., 1 BLK. WEST OF
CLINTON-ST.

2,000 LABORERS WANTED.
WE HAVE GOT TO WIN
THIS WAR AND YOU MUST
HELP. WE ARE SITUATED
ON THE VIRGINIA HILLS,
SURROUNDED BY THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL SCEN-
ERY IN AMERICA. WE
COULD USE YOU AND STILL
PAY YOU \$4.12 FOR TEN
HOURS' WORK—DOUBLE
TIME FOR SUNDAYS. WE
ADVANCE THE TRANSPORTA-
TION TO NITRO, WE
SUPPLY THE BEST OF
FOOD AT COST PRICE,
SLEEPING ACCOMMODA-
TIONS FREE. HOSPITALS
AND DOCTORS ALSO FREE.
APPLY AT ONCE AT THE
FEDERAL STATE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE, WAR DE-
PARTMENT LABOR BU-
REAU, 673 S. STATE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

800 CARPENTERS—
\$80 PER WEEK.

BOYS.
We offer positions in mer-
chandise departments at a
good starting salary with
splendid chances for ad-
vancement in position and
salary. Best of working con-
ditions.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

HUSTLERS
for factory work, such as
moving material, etc.
EDISON ELECTRIC
APPLIANCE CO.,
5680 W. Taylor-st.

MASSAGE—EXPERIENCED, GOOD POSI-
tion. 1215 N. Dearborn-av.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

SEE US—YOUR JOB HERE—
CHESSE AND OTHER GOOD OPENINGS
in the west. Moderate salary and
expenses. Good working condi-
tions. Apply at once. Address
R. 12, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES,
PLACEMENT BUREAU.
110 S. Dearborn-av.
All Positions Guaranteed.

Conscientious and reliable men will find us
a partial list of positions that
are open for interview today. MORE COPIES
OF OUR CATALOGUE FREE.

BOOKKEEPER
young lady; experienced; must understand
double entry; good wages. Apply at once.
Address R. 12, Tribune.

BAKERY SALESLADY,
experienced; hours 2 to 5 p. m. on Sunday
and holidays. Good wages. Apply at once.
Address R. 12, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER
young lady; experienced; must understand
double entry; good wages. Apply at once.
Address R. 12, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER
young lady; experienced; must understand
double entry; good wages. Apply at once.
Address R. 1

WORKING LADY
must be handy with the needle; 75
the Newall Mfg. Co., 28 E. Madison

GIRLS-TO LEARN
Baking; must be industrious; good
at the Address 7 N 171 Tribune
FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK
SURROUNDINGS; GOOD PAY
CO. 24 N. JEFFERSON
FACTORY WORK; PLEASANT
conditions. Apply DOWST BROS
per time. 4714 Prairie-av.

WORKING LADY
and cashier in grocery; steady
desired; must be good writer
at figures. 6833 State.
hold and Domestic.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK. COM-
petent to laundry work. All per
Box 404, Bloomington, Ill.

WORTHINGTON HILL CO.
Kinsale and Dearborn

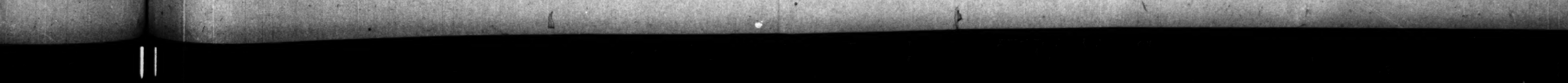
YOUNG, AS COUNTER GIRLS IN
your fair income and Chicago; ex-
perience not necessary. Apply
between 7 and 9 a. m. and 6 and 7 p. m. 314
Walton-

WOMEN WELL EDUCATED BETWEEN 25
and 40, for permanent travelling positions;
Salary from \$100 to \$150. Apply to
Miss J. F. Smith, Room 1016, 53 N. Washing-
ton St., Chicago.

WOMEN BRIGHT AT ONCE APPLY
to Mrs. A. B. BREWER
3640 Wrightwood Ave.

COUNTER GIRL
Arithmetic, Geo-

HONES-SHEPHERD
SERVICE,
EMPLOYMENT EXPERTS
FOR ALL
Railway Exchange Etc.
Suite 451 Railway Bldg.
CHICAGO
HIGH
GRADE
WOMEN
Can always secure a position
GLADY AGENTS
Room 314 Women's Temple

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
INEXPENSIVE

Upright, Ebony	.....	72
Upright, Rosewood	.....	75
Davis Upright, Walnut	.....	80
Upright, Rosewood	.....	100
Upright, Rosewood	.....	100
Upright, Oak	.....	100
Upright, Rosewood	.....	116
Upright, Rosewood	.....	122
Upright, Oak	.....	125
Upright, Rosewood	.....	135
Upright, Mahogany	.....	142

Overland Mahogany.....	\$75
Oak.....	65
Cherry Mahogany.....	85
Dark Bright Mahogany.....	90
Upright Mahogany.....	100
Honey Oak.....	100
Bright Mahogany.....	110
Maple.....	110
Light Cherry Mahogany.....	120
Maple Mahogany.....	120
Upright Mahogany.....	130
Maple Mahogany.....	130
Grande.....	140
Grand Apartment Grande Maho-	\$450
ny.....	
8" x 8" Maple.....	700
8" x 8" Solid Player Piano.....	850
Hand Organ.....	\$100
Hand Organ.....	\$150

your choice. All fully guaranteed.

SPECIAL OFFER: Within 30 days we will refund the full amount paid for any of our new pianos or organs if you do not like them. New Stentz Piano, Flange Case, \$250; any of our hand organ players, \$100 and up. Money refunded.

YON & HEALY
PARADE AT JACKSON.
Phone Wabash 7900.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

NEW 1918 MONSTER. On so-
cial. Trade in your old mas-
CO. Washington and Canada.
W. MOTORCYCLE 15 5000
or sale cheap. Drive 2700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POWER'S MOVING PICKUPS
No. 101, W. T. WOODSTOCK.
1st. Hyde Park St.

Italy Has Stayed
Keep the Hun

VOLUME 1

RACES WE
IN LOYAL
HAIL THE

Chicago's For
Be Greatest
History

BULLETIN

Superior, Wis., Ju
m.—The first of
ships which will be l
lay in American sh
celebration of the For
led down the ways a
morning at a shipyard
essel is a steel steam
ons and is named
urce."

Americanism, aggressive
aming in its patriotic
sive of every element
to the makeup of the na
accomplishment in Chic
celebration of the Great
the city's history.

The fireworks of other
esent — America's pow
to more useful pur
ere." But the fire of p
ase forth higher than w
sient group engage i
tly rivalry to prove
nation and its own fu
There will be the par
in all parts of the city
estimated hundreds of
people will participate,
sowed mainly of men
and blood strains.

Flags, Paganais, Fe
There will be music
rmony, furnished by
sches testifying devo
and firmness for vi
r; flags flying everyw
picting national hist
vention; picnics, athletic
door meetings, milita
hibitions, every form
to Chicago's patriotic
And, while practically
ent racial groups will
in distinctive celebra
in wanting evidence th
of America is working
actively, in blending all
sistent elements into
ndable American met
munity celebrations,
gous local community
brace the young and old
ous, fusing in their de
the elements of citizen
life of the nation.

War Secretary to
the culmination of the
great meeting to be
ditorium at 8 o'clock
retary of War Newt
er having taken part
at Camp Grant, Rock
day, will make an ad
will preside over the
The committees which
retary Blaker to Camp
urn as an escort of h
Mr. Fann, H. H. Merri
sons, John T. Stocke
iden. The Chicago re
ues consists of the ab
nual Insult, Wilbur D
Teter, Nelson N. La
Miller, A. Stamford W
Bass, Harry Pratt Ju
Menden, Joseph H. Ott
Foster, R. Nina, Wil
rth, Charles Munroe, H
Charles B. Pike, Thomas
F. Chapin, R. C. Roa
ent, representing the
to commercial, civic, a
nizations.

Minute Men Act
all of the four minute
have been regulation
hood and community
these a definite progr
which will consist
ous flag raisings, to
the Star-Spangled Ban
everywhere through
clock in the afternoon
of a special Fourth
from President Will
of a similar messag
dependence; a welc
sons, both native born
and the singing of "A
annual Insult, chairm
Council of Defense;
Mr. Harry L. Beach.

Continued on page 9.